

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,83

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ SEP 26 1952 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Robert Nicholson
Seed Company
Dallas, Texas

BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS

New improved strain of American lily hybrids. Stand six feet tall and bear dozens of recurved, gaily-colored flowers. Each 45c, \$1.25 for 3, \$4.50 per dozen. Postpaid.



Fall Catalog
1952

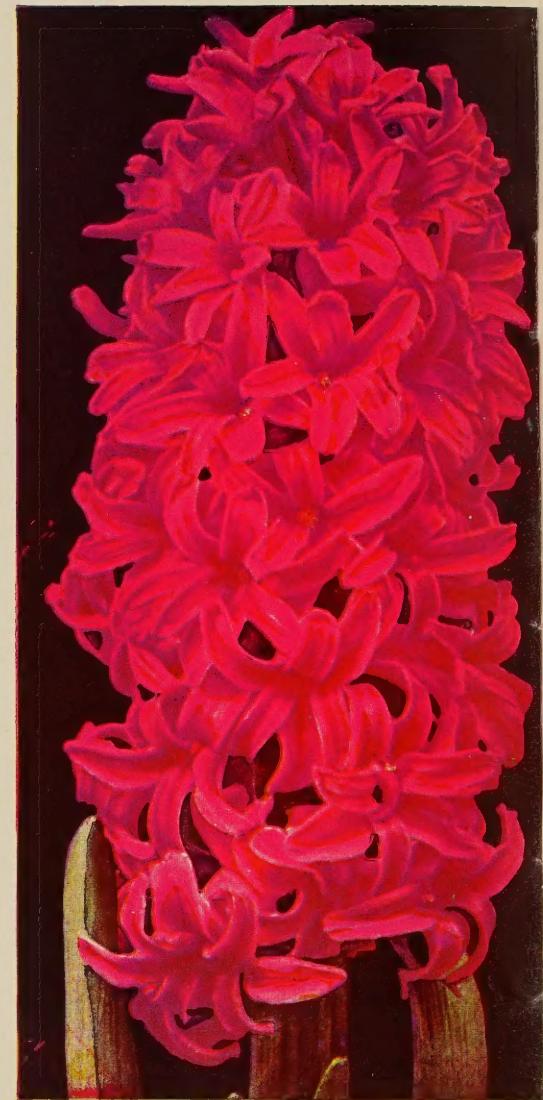
ALYSSUM ROYAL CARPET NEW — SENSATIONAL

Vibrant purple like a tropical sea. Grows only a few inches high but 10 inches across. Pkg.
25c. Postpaid.



King Alfred Daffodil

Pure golden yellow flowers borne on strong healthy stems and plants. Makes a good cut flower. **No. 1 size, each 15c, dozen \$1.35, \$9.50 per 100. Jumbo Mother Bulbs each 20c, dozen \$2.00, \$15.00 per 100. Postpaid.**



La Victoire Hyacinth

Fine spikes of glistening carmine that will brighten a flower garden to its utmost. A good hardy variety. 18 to 19 c.m. each 30c, \$3.25 per dozen, \$24.00 per 100 postpaid; 15 to 16 c.m. each 20c, \$2.25 per dozen, \$17.25 per 100 postpaid.

CITY of HARLEM TULIP

Popular by demand this tulip is the most exotic red tulip in our list. **Each 15c, Dozen \$1.25, \$9.50 per 100. Postpaid.**

HOME RAISED — VEGETABLES AT THEIR BEST

Food prices are high and with present unsettled world conditions you can expect prices to remain high.

Why not help yourself by planting a Fall Vegetable Garden. It will surprise you the amount of food you can gather from a small garden plot. It will lower your grocery bill and you will enjoy the needed exercise.

Cool nights and warm days, together with ample moisture which we usually enjoy in the Fall, will net you excellent results. DO YOUR PART. PLANT A FALL GARDEN.

Inoculate Beans with Nitragin

Bush Beans

We are listing only the early, quick-maturing sorts. One pound plants 75 to 100 feet of row.

Green Pod Beans

106—BOUNTIFUL. Requires 48 days. Has long pods of a light green color, tender and stringless.

101—BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Absolutely stringless. Round pods, matures early and is very prolific.

100—GIANT STRINGLESS. Dandy for home and market.

102—EARLY ROUND POD RED VALENTINE. Plants will stand adverse weather conditions.

104—EARLY STRINGLESS REFUGEE. A great improvement over the old Refugee or 1,000 to 1. Pods are about 5 inches long, curved and dark in color. This variety is absolutely stringless. Now considered one of the best early sorts.

103—TENNESSEE GREEN POD. Very prolific and one of the earliest beans there is. Pods long, flat, bright green.

107—TENDERGREEN. Delightfully tender.

PRICES—On all varieties of Beans listed above: Pkt., 15c; 1/2 lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$2.40, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Wax Beans

110—IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. Pods are large, slightly flattened, bright yellow, brittle, and quite stringless.

111—PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. An improved strain of the old favorite German Black Wax.

112—PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Handsome sort of the wax variety. Pods are round.

PRICES—On all varieties of Beans listed above: Pkt., 15c; 1/2 lb., 35c; lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Pole Beans

125—KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOME-STEAD.

123—IDEAL MARKET.

124—McCASLAN POLE.

128—STRIPED CREASEBACK.

127—WHITE CREASEBACK.

Pkt., 15c; 1/2 lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$2.40, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

Table Beets

One ounce per 100 linear feet; 5 to 6 pounds per acre.

140—EARLY WONDER. Similar to the Crosby's Egyptian, but is claimed to be earlier and is very uniform in growth.

138—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. The exterior color of the root is bright red, and the flesh is bright red zoned with a lighter shade.

136—IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET. Color deep blood-red; very sweet and free from strings.

137—DETROIT DARK RED. Dark blood-red color.

PRICES—On all varieties of Beets listed above: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85; 5 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Swiss Chard

141—SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET—LUCULLUS. The leaves grow very large and make an excellent green for table use. The midrib on the leaf may be cooked like asparagus; you will find this to be a very tasty dish. Plant in spring or fall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.75, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Broccoli

Should be grown and cultivated in the same way as cabbage and cauliflower. One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

150—EARLY GREEN CALABRESE. Makes a fair sized green head of good quality, and after this is cut new sprouts develop, which make smaller heads for a second crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$15.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Brussels Sprouts

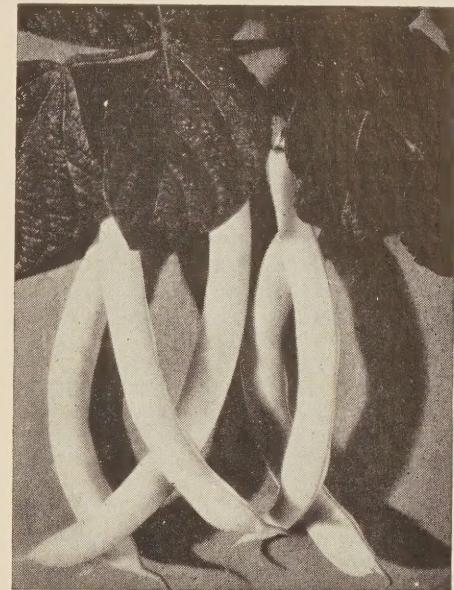
A member of the cabbage family that produces small miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk. Plant in the same manner as cabbage.

151—BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Improved dwarf variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

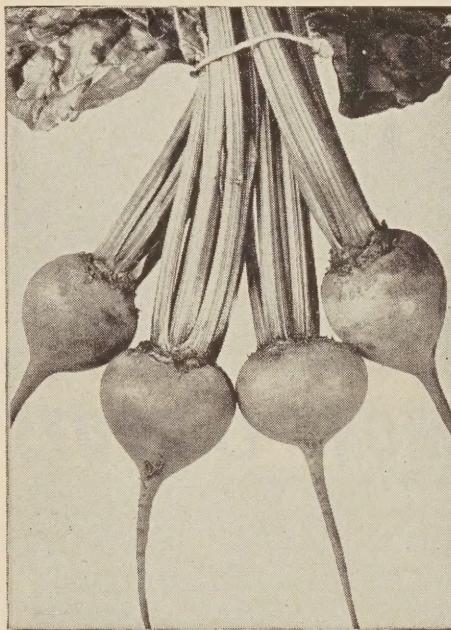
Cauliflower

Can be grown in the South as easily as cabbage. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,500 plants.

194—EARLY SNOWBALL. Produces beautiful snow-white heads of finest flavor. Pkt., 20c; 1/2 oz., \$1.10; oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$7.00; lb., \$25.00, postpaid.



110—IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX



137—DETROIT DARK RED

Celery

The soil should be well prepared, sow seed thinly and cover lightly. Keep the soil well moistened after planting. Count on about 4,000 plants per ounce, or one-fourth pound per acre.

182—GOLDEN SELF-BRANCHING. The plant is naturally golden yellow (both stem and leaves), but needs to be blanched to make it brittle. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00; 1/4 lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Collards

Cultivate like cabbage; about 2,000 plants from one ounce of seed.

185—GEORGIA or SOUTHERN. The standard variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

186—CABBAGE COLLARDS. A cross between cabbage and collards giving it a cabbage-like flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

184—LOUISIANA SWEET. Bred to produce a uniform plant having a deep compact rosette center. Leaves with short stems and free of purple color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Mangel Beets for Stock Feeding

Mangels or Stock Beets are a splendid feed for cattle and hogs. Increases the milk yield from cows. Puts animals in better physical condition. Yield larger crops than turnips and are of greater feeding value. The best food in existence for all kinds of livestock. Over 40 tons have been grown on a single acre, and in feeding value this is equal to 130 bushels of corn.

CULTURE. Much depends on good culture, so prepare your land thoroughly and plow deeply. Sow and give thorough cultivation. After the first cultivation, thin out, so as to stand six inches apart in the row, and cultivate like corn. If late in planting, soak the seeds for 24 hours before planting. Sow 4 to 5 pounds to the acre in rows 2 1/2 feet apart.

145—MAMMOTH LONG RED. These Beets, on good soil, sometimes grow 18 inches long. Dark leaves; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink.

146—GIANT FEEDING HALF SUGAR. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad thick wedge.

147—GOLDEN TANKARD. Flesh firm and solid, and a rich golden yellow color. On account of their peculiar shape they can be grown closer than most Mangels, increasing the yield

per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and is easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils.

148—KLEIN WANZLEBEN (Sugar Beet). Roots long with thick shoulder; tapered; skin grey-white; flesh solid white. One of the best varieties for stock feeding. Planted in many sections by dairymen.

PRICES—On all varieties of Mangels and Sugar Beet listed above. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid. Please ask for price in larger lots.

CABBAGE, CARROTS and HEALTHFUL GREEN VEGETABLES

CABBAGE FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

For winter Cabbage, sow seed in August and September, then transplant in October. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants; 10 ounces of seed will produce enough plants to set out an acre in rows 30 inches apart.

First Early Cabbage

155—ALL HEAD EARLY. An extra flat head variety and sure header. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

156—EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The finest of the early cone-shaped head varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

157—COPENHAGEN MARKET. A round-headed Cabbage as early as Wakefield. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.20; lb., \$3.50 postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

158—CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. About one week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, and makes much larger heads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

Late or Autumn Cabbage

164—PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. The old favorite for fall and winter use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.25, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

165—MAMMOTH RED ROCK. This is the largest and surest heading red cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; 1/4 lb., \$1.65; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

168—DRUMHEAD SAVOY. Requires 90 days. The best of the savoy types for home or market garden; an excellent keeper. Heads nearly round, full and hard; leaves large, coarsely crimped, dark bluish green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

166—CHINESE CABBAGE. Has long heads, broadening out at the top, held very compact and firm by the tightly overlapping leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 85c; lb., \$2.65, postpaid.

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION appears to be in the offing. The present unsettled conditions over the entire world could rapidly become more serious and if so, increased food production will become necessary.

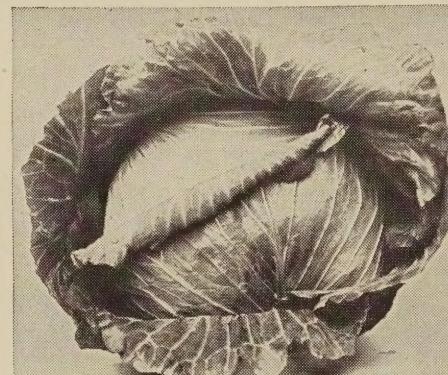
Your home vegetable garden will give you a chance to hold down your household budget by reducing your grocery bill \$50 to \$200 a year.

PLANT A FALL GARDEN, properly care for it and you will prove this to your satisfaction. You can "grow 'em" as good as the other fellow. Try it.

Second Early Cabbage

159—STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. Heads are large, only slightly flattened, firm and solid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

162—ALL SEASONS. Medium early, forming large, fine heads of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.



159—STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH



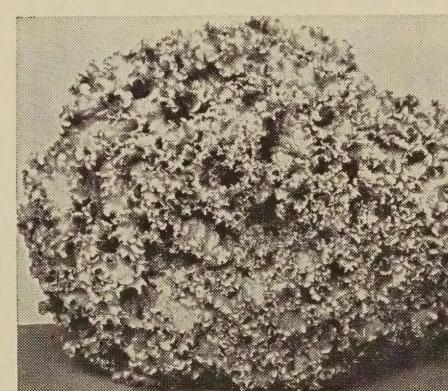
157—COPENHAGEN MARKET

Endive

Endive is largely used as a salad plant and can be grown practically all the year round. Sow one ounce to 100 feet.

183—BROADLEAVED BATAVIAN WHITE ESCAROLE. (Full Heart) 92 days. Of the straight, smooth leaf Batavian type, this variety has the largest number of heart leaves and the finest salad quality of any we have tried. It grows upright, and when tied up for bleaching it produces a cluster of creamy, tender leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

187—GREEN CURLED ENDIVE. Rich green in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



187—GREEN CURLED ENDIVE

Kale

For winter crop sow from August through the fall. One ounce will sow 200 feet.

189—GREEN CURLED. Most tender and delicate of the cabbage family; improved by frost; leaves look like immense feathers which are curled on edges. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Kohl-Rabi

Has cabbage-turnip flavor. Sow in 18-inch rows, using one ounce of seed to 200 lineal feet.

-192—EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Very easy to grow, and should be put in every garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

GROW AND EAT MORE CARROTS

One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill; 4 pounds per acre.

Culture. Carrots do best in a rather sandy loam soil. Should be planted in drills 2 feet apart and thinned to 2 inches. Carrots are hardy and therefore an excellent crop for planting in the fall of the year in the South.

177—DANVER'S HALF-LONG. A rich orange-red variety very smooth and handsome. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.95; 5 lbs., \$8.75, postpaid.

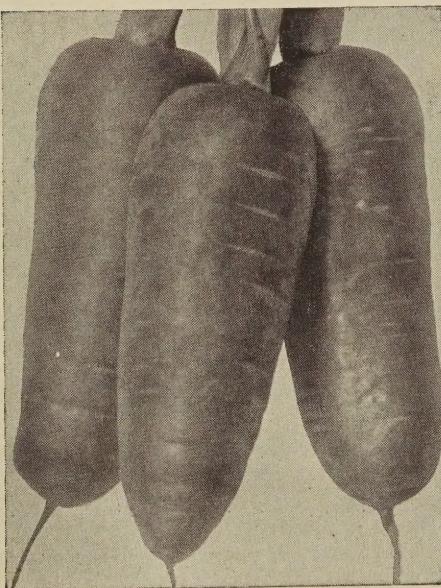
176—OXHEART OR GUERANDE. A good variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer-growing sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.95; 5 lbs., \$8.75, postpaid.

181—IMPERATOR. This carrot is about one inch longer than Danver's Half Long. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.95; 5 lbs., \$8.75, postpaid.

178—LONG ORANGE. Old standard long variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.

175—CHANTENAY RED CORED OR CORELESS. Four pounds per acre. This variety is slightly shorter and more stump-rooted than Danver's Half-Long. A very popular market variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.95; 5 lbs., \$8.75, postpaid.

179—WHITE BELGIAN. The Belgian Carrot is an immense cropper often producing 15 to 20 tons per acre. Stock Carrots fed with dry feed keep animals in good condition, and are a great milk producer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.



175—CARROT—CHANTENAY

Parsley

Sow one ounce of seed to 200 lineal feet. Plant in semi-permanent bed.

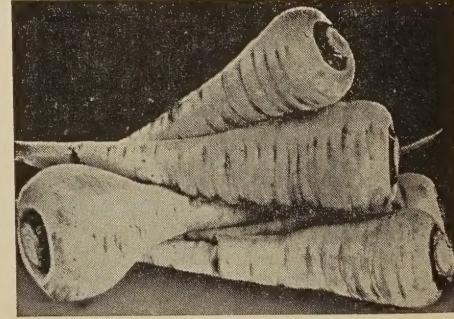
351—DOUBLE CURLED. Standard variety, curled leaves; finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.75, postpaid.

352—PLAIN OR SINGLE. Flat dark green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.75, postpaid.

Parsnips

Sow one ounce per 200 lineal feet; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

353—LARGE SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN. The young, tender roots are fine for table use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.65, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.



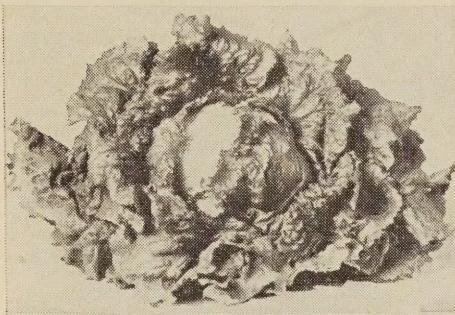
353—PARSNIPS

LETTUCE, MUSTARD and ONIONS FOR HOME GARDENS

GROW FRESH CRISP LETTUCE

Lettuce is a hardy plant and can be planted with good success in the fall of the year. Plant in rich or well manured soil, with plenty of moisture for quick growth. One ounce will plant 200 feet of row, or three pounds will sow an acre.

Sow in open ground as soon as season permits, in rows one foot apart; thin to one foot apart in rows.



241—NICHOLSON'S BIG BOSTON

241—**BIG BOSTON.** A favorite among the old standard varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.00, postpaid.

240—**NEW YORK MAMMOTH.** The finest heading variety we know. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$16.00, postpaid.

247—**COS OR ROMAINE.** This variety is quite distinct from the other varieties of lettuce. The quality is especially succulent and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; \$2.50, postpaid.

242—**HANSON.** This is a fine variety for late summer planting, as it stands the hot, dry weather. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

246—**EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON.** Light green in color, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

249—**GREAT LAKES.** Requires 75 days to mature. It is of the Iceberg type, it should soon prove to be one of our most popular varieties. Pkt., 15c; oz., 55c; 1/4 lb., \$1.65; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

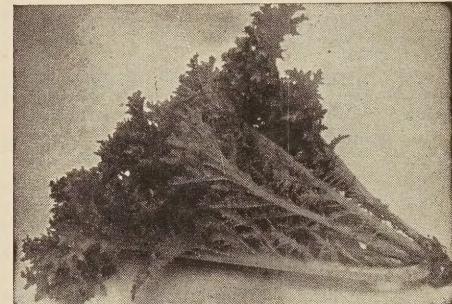
245—**BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.** A bunching variety, forming no definite head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

243—**ICEBERG.** A large, crisp lettuce, always tender. Iceberg stands hot weather remarkably well and is usually sown early in August for fall use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 95c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

237—**OAK LEAF.** Requires 40 days. A very early green leaf lettuce that stands our hot summer weather, remaining sweet and tender over a long period of time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

238—**BIBB.** Requires 55 days. Makes a rather small loose head and stands hot weather exceptionally well. We strongly recommend Bibb Lettuce for your home garden. Make two sowings. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

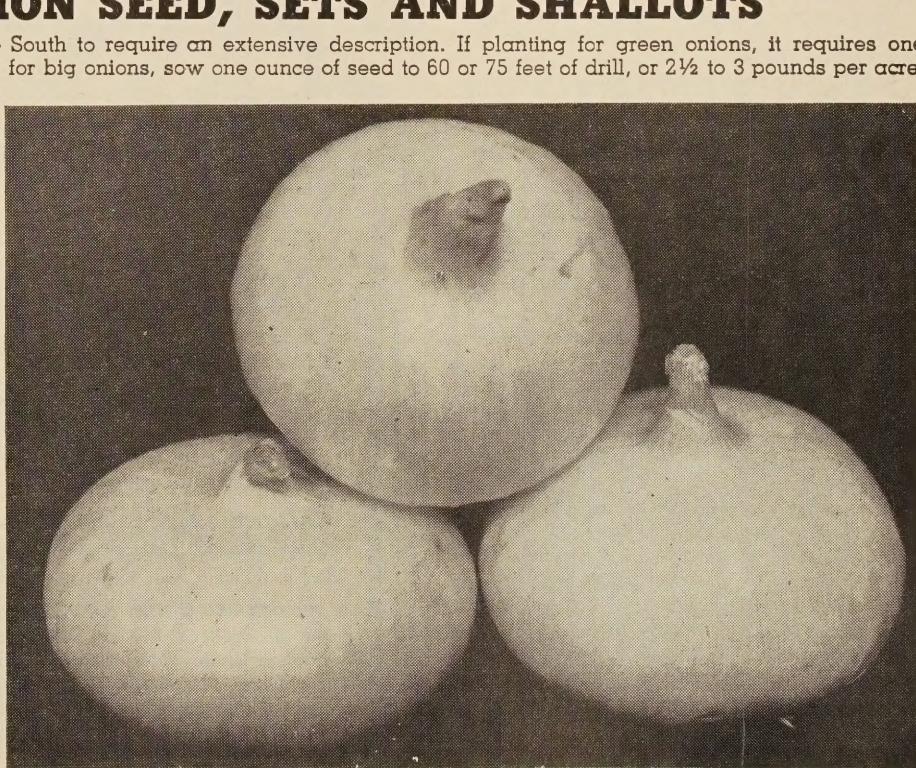
248—**CHICKEN LETTUCE.** Very hardy and a quick grower. It is light green in color—a non-heading type. Produces an abundance of leaves over a long period, excellent green feed for chickens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 65c; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.



250—MUSTARD, SOUTHERN GIANT

250—**LONG STANDING SOUTHERN GIANT CURLLED.** A long standing type of this variety being first Gold Medal Winner in 1935 All-American selection, originated in Holland in 1927. Should prove an excellent variety for the South, as it is very slow to go to seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

253—**TENDERGREENS OR MUSTARD-SPINACH.** A quick growing vegetable greens of Oriental origin, where it takes the place of spinach. It is practically an all-season plant and is ready for market about thirty days after planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.



BERMUDA ONION SEED, SETS AND SHALLOTS

Bermuda Onions are too well known in the South to require an extensive description. If planting for green onions, it requires one ounce of seed to 25 or 30 feet of drill. If planting for big onions, sow one ounce of seed to 60 or 75 feet of drill, or 2 1/2 to 3 pounds per acre, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart.

311—**YELLOW BERMUDA.** Sometimes called White Bermuda. It is of light straw color. This is a thin, flat Onion of medium size and very sweet; many people eat them like an apple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.50; 5 lbs., \$20.00, postpaid. Please write for prices in larger lots.

310—**CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA.** The most popular of the Bermuda Onion. It is a clear, waxy white Onion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.50; 5 lbs., \$20.00, postpaid. Please write for prices in larger lots.

Fall Onion Sets

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA, YELLOW BERMUDA AND WHITE SILVERSKIN ONION SETS. Right size for planting. Lb. (quart), 40c; 3 lbs. (3 quarts), \$1.00, postpaid up to fourth zone.

WHITE MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS. Excellent for green onions. Lb., 55c; 3 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

GARLIC. Large healthy bulbs. Lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

310—Crystal White Wax Bermuda Onion

TOP QUALITY — NICHOLSON'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

ENGLISH PEAS

Should be planted in double rows 8 to 10 inches apart; two pounds of seed to 100 feet of drill, 1½ bushels per acre. INOCULATE PEAS WITH NITRAGIN BEFORE SOWING. For prices, see page 23.

First Early Varieties

326—FIRST AND BEST. Very early and prolific. Height about two feet. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

327—EARLY ALASKA. The earliest Pea grown. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

Second Early Varieties

324—THOMAS LAXTON. A very early wrinkled variety of merit. The vines are vigorous, of medium height, usually about 3 feet. The pods are large, often 4 inches long. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

328—EARLY PREMIUM GEM. One of the earliest of the wrinkled varieties. Height about 12 to 15 inches. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

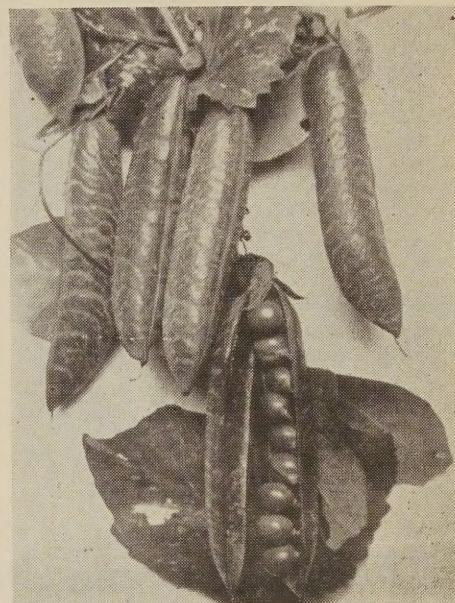
321—DWARF TELEPHONE. Grows about 18 inches high, with pods very similar in size and shape to improve telephone. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

323—AMERICAN WONDER. Grows 10 to 12 inches high, is an abundant producer of fine flavored Peas. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

329—NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. A dwarf variety. The vines are vigorous, growing 12 to 15 inches in height. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

336—LITTLE MARVEL. Dark green vines are about 18 inches high. The pods are very deep green and about three inches long, blunt ended and closely packed. The Peas are extremely tender and unsurpassed in sweetness. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.

330—BLISS EVERBEARING. Requires 76 days. As the name indicates, this variety continues long in bearing and is very prolific; is very desirable for late summer and autumn planting. Height about 3 feet. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.



324—THOMAS LAXTON

RADISHES FOR APPETITE

For fall and winter use you should start sowing seed in August and September, using the same methods as for spring planting. One ounce of seed will sow about 40 feet of drill, and 5 or 6 pounds an acre.

382—ICICLE. Pure white, almost transparent; very tender.

377—CHINA ROSE WINTER. Distinct handsome variety of winter Radish. Skin deep rose; flesh pure white, solid, of fine flavor.

376—SPARKLER EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. Handsome, early round short; bright scarlet at top, shading to white.

384—EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. This is an excellent extra early quick-growing Radish.

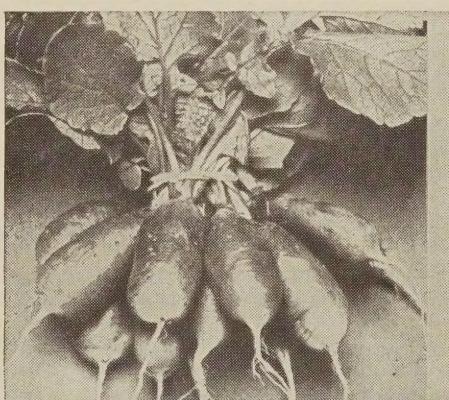
380—FRENCH BREAKFAST. Half-long or olive shaped.

375—VICK'S EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. The roots have an attractive bright scarlet color, are slightly olive-shaped, and always crisp and tender.

383—LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Tops rather small; roots long and tapering; an intense bright scarlet.

PRICE—All varieties listed above; Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

In the South we have a great advantage—food can be grown during the whole year. Let's produce more and more Health giving Vegetables.



380—FRENCH BREAKFAST



384—EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP

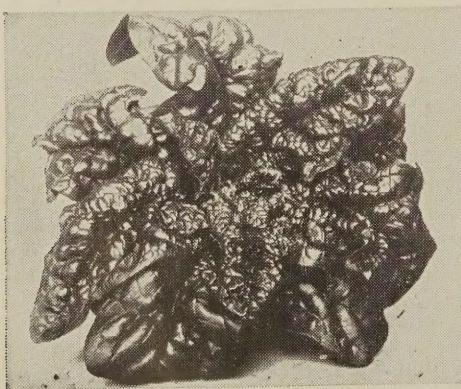
SPINACH IS HEALTHFUL

Plant 20 pounds to acre broadcast; 5 to 8 pounds per acre in drills; one ounce to 30 or 35 feet of drill.

389—BLOOMSDALE RE-SELECTED SAVOY-LEAVED. (Dark Green Strain.) Leaves are curled and crinkled like the Savoy Cabbage; hardy and most productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

390—IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED VIROFLAY. Very large, thick, dark green leaves; favorite market gardeners' sort for fall or spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

392—NOBEL GIANT THICK LEAF. Almost round leaves, dark green in color, and of excellent quality. Will stand a long time before going to seed, and makes a larger yield per acre than most other varieties. A very desirable variety for market gardeners, and, because the leaves are smooth and easy to wash, it is very extensively grown for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid. Write for prices in larger lots.



389—BLOOMSDALE RE-SELECTED SPINACH

SOUTHERNER'S DELIGHT - TURNIPS AND GREENS

Turnips are the big fall garden crop throughout the whole South. They are hardy, make delicious greens or turnip salad and the roots make a tempting table food all through the winter months. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row; 2 or 3 pounds per acre.

423—PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive in appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above the ground and snowy white below. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

425—WHITE EGG. This is a snowy white, egg-shaped, and very rapid growing Turnip. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

430—COW HORN. A great winter variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

431—SEVEN TOP. The name describes this Turnip. It has a very heavy top. It is used for greens in late fall and early spring, as it does not winter-kill. The root is very small and of poor quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

421—EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF. Flat, white with purple top, fine grained and exceedingly tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

424—EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest Turnip grown; smooth and white with a purple-red top. Leaves short and few. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; \$1.00, 5 lbs., \$4.75, postpaid.

427—AMBER GLOBE. One of the most desirable of the yellow varieties for main fall crop turnip. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

428—POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. This is a large globe-shaped and clear white Turnip. Crisp and tender tops are unexcelled for greens. Turnip. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

429—WINTER WHITE GLOBE. It is of medium size and is excellent for both greens and turnips. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

432—SHOGOIN. A splendid Turnip of Oriental origin. It is very resistant to both insect pests and blight. The roots are pure white and globe shaped, usually blunt or flattened at the bottom. The tops are for greens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.



432—SHOGOIN

Rutabaga

435—AMERICAN PURPLE TOP YELLOW. This is a wonderful fall and winter variety. It is remarkable for its uniform shape, size and quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

Good This Year Too! 17 Million U.S. Families Raise Own Vegetables

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 1.—With the price of food at an all-time high, nearly two out of every five American families this summer are going to a habit much publicized during World War II.

They're raising their own vegetable gardens.

Even after the beetles, grubs and other pests get their share the resulting crop of beans, beets, carrots, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce and other garden-grown delicacies should be enormous, for an estimated seventeen million families are cultivating family garden plots.

The family hoe-and-rake brigade this year campares favorable in numbers with the war years. At the peak of the victory garden program—in 1943—an estimated 20,600,000 families said they raised home gardens.

This year's number has just been determined in a nation-wide survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion in which a balanced cross-section of families throughout the nation were asked:

"Do you have a vegetable garden for home use this year?"

The results:

Yes, have a garden..... 39%

No, have not..... 61%

100%

During the war the size of garden plots ranged from an average of about

20x25 feet in large cities to as much as half an acre in farm and rural areas.

This year, as during World War II, the Department of Agriculture is doing all it can to encourage family gardens.

Housewives who plan to can fruits or vegetables this summer, or have already done so, will have plenty of company.

Nearly half (46 per cent) of all families, the institute survey finds, except to put up jars of fruit and vegetables either from their own gardens or from produce bought at markets and roadside stands.

A substantial proportion also expect to lay away fruits and vegetables in the deep freeze for family use during the winter months when fresh fruits and greens become scarcer.

Statistically here's how the home canning and freezing activities line up at present:

"Do you (your wife) expect to can any fruit or vegetables this year?"

Yes 46%

No 50

Not certain 4

100%

"Do you (your wife) expect to freeze any fruit or vegetables this year?"

Yes 16%

No 79

Not certain 5

100%

—Reprinted from

The Dallas Morning News,
Thursday, August 2, 1951.

Dirt-Proof, Washable GARDEN GLOVES

ALL LEATHER and DURABLE yet SOFT AS KID and EASY TO WEAR

—for Men and Women



Eezy Wear gives you everything you've been wanting in a garden glove:

All-leather protection from dirt, scratches, stains, infection—yet permit almost BAREHAND FREEDOM. Their amazing softness and pliability is the result of a special processing of select lamb skins. Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for gardening, housework, yard, painting, furnace, garage, etc.

Sizes: Small (7), Medium (8), Large (9). Price per pair, Ladies \$1.50, and Men's sizes, \$1.75, postpaid.

National GARDEN
Eezy Wear Gloves

"Twist-Ems"

The Handy Plant-Tie. Quick, permanent, attractive and convenient. Twist-Ems, the handy plant-tie saves the tedious work of tying plants with twine or raffia. They will not break and protect your plants against tying injury. Being colored green so as to blend with the plant. Packet of 100 (8-in.), 35c each, postpaid.

Growing Pastures in the South

By J. F. COMBS

Our fellow Texan, the author, is a pasture crop specialist. He has served for seventeen years as Agricultural Extension Agent, for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and A. & M. College of Texas, in the heart of the best pasture sections of the State.

It is a practical book of information for the farmer, cattleman and the agricultural worker, with enough technical information to make it useful, as a text book in schools and colleges.

Nineteen chapters of data that will give you the type information that can be gathered only by actual experience. The book contains over 275 pages, 78 illustrations and 9 tables.

"Growing Pastures in the South" has been strongly endorsed by some of the best agricultural editors over the entire South.

We recommend this book to our customers as a good investment, if you are interested in pastures. Price: \$3.00, postpaid.

BEAUTIFUL DAFFODILS

FOR AUTUMN PLANTING

The arrival of Spring is truly heralded by daffodil blooms. They thrive in any well-drained, loamy soil, to which compost and bone meal should be added every year. Fresh manure should never be used. Plant in early Fall, especially Poeticus types. The more vigorous, larger varieties may be planted as late as December, but better results come from earlier plantings. The average covering of soil for most sorts is three to four inches from the top of the bulb. Set them at a uniform depth, otherwise they may flower irregularly. Daffodils planted in clusters in the foreground of shrubbery or planted in woodlands so as to naturalize with the surroundings, will increase in beauty and number without special care and become permanently established. **ALL BULB PRICES ARE POSTPAID.**

We have selected the following varieties carefully in order to furnish a wide variation of types that we know will flourish in this section and will produce a flower in which there are no disappointments.

TRUMPET—Distinguishing characteristics: Trumpet or crown as long or longer than the perianth segments.

Aerolite. Perianth deep crimson with trumpet of pure medium yellow.

The large flowers are beautifully proportioned and graceful. Very long lasting either in the garden or as a cut flower. **15c each; 12 for \$1.50; \$11.00 per 100.**

Beersheba. A magnificent flower. Large, perfectly flat perianth, trumpet long and beautifully flanged at mouth. A flower of great size, measuring nearly five inches across; a vigorous grower and a grand exhibition variety. **Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.40; \$37.50 per 100, postpaid.**

Golden Harvest. Undoubtedly one of the largest trumpet varieties in existence. The perianth is well formed and overlapping; the trumpet is of good shape and proportion, rolled back at the brim. The color is deep golden yellow. Opens early. **Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100, postpaid.**

King Alfred. A rich, lustrous, golden yellow, having a deeply frilled bold trumpet. The strong stems make King Alfred a most popular variety. **No. 1 rounds, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.35; \$9.50 per 100. Mother bulbs, each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100.**

Mrs. E. H. Krelage. One of the later flowering daffodils. The creamy-white perianth is at first opening accented by a slightly lemon throat which gradually turns to uniform ivory white. **20c each; 12 for \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100.**

Spring Glory. A favorite both for the garden and for forcing; pure yellow trumpet, white perianth, excellent stem and always free blooming. **Each 15c; dozen, \$1.75; \$13.50 per 100 postpaid.**

INCOMPARABILIS—Distinguishing characteristics: Cup or crown not less than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.

Croesus. Thick petaled perianth of light canary yellow, opening flat; broad fluted cup of rich orange. **2 for 25c; 12 for \$1.25; \$9.50 per 100.**

Dick Wellband. A brilliant flame orange cup and a pure white perianth in striking contrast. **18c each; 12 for \$1.75; 100 for \$13.75.**



BEERSHEBA



DICK WELLBAND

Fortune. This very early and long lasting variety has a wide, deep orange cup against a background of bright yellow petals. **25c each; 12 for \$2.50; 100 for \$18.50.**

Helios—Incomparabilis type of Daffodil. Helios is a good garden subject. It is deep golden yellow perianth, semi-overlapping; the cup opens a little darker than the petals and in a cool climate gradually changes to light orange. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.00 per 100.**

John Evelyn. Deservedly an international favorite; outstanding among the new Incomparabilis Hybrids. Flatly opening perianth, 4 to 5 inches across a flat cup with a 2-inch diameter, densely frilled, the perianth being pure white, without a trace of shading, and the cup lemon-yellow and fluted or shirred base. Good neck, strong grower, free flowering, and a good propagator; one of the greatest daffodils for the present day and for years to come. **Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100.**

Silver Star. Perfect broad-petaled star-shaped perianth of pure cream white; wide mouthed trumpet of primrose, changing to pale lemon. **20c each; 12 for \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100.**

BARRII—Distinguishing characteristics: Cup or crown less than one-third of the length of the perianth segments.

Diana Kasner. A cream yellow perianth and a large fluted yellow cup with blood red frill, very free flowering and an excellent forcer. We consider this variety as one of our most valuable introductions and recommend it very highly for show purposes. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.00 per 100, postpaid.**

LEEDSII—Distinguishing characteristics: Perianth white; cup or crown white, cream or pale citron, sometimes tinged with pink or apricot.

Mrs. R. O. Backhouse. This is the famous pink daffodil; fine informal perianth of ivory white, and beautifully proportioned, slim long trumpet of apricot pink, changing to shell pink at the deeply fringed edge, delicately beautiful but of exceptional substance. Long lasting; early; belongs in every collection. **Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.50; \$35.00 per 100, postpaid.**

TRIANDRUS HYBRIDS—Distinguishing characteristics: Flowers more or less drooping, of elegant form and graceful habit.

Thalia. Two or three lovely pure white flowers per stem making a beautiful cluster suitable for rock garden or forcing. **Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; \$18.50 per 100.**

All Daffodils, Iris and Lily Bulbs listed in our catalog are grown by the famous Oregon Bulb Farms.

FOR FALL PLANTING

JONQUIL HYBRIDS—Distinguishing characteristics: All varieties of *Narcissus Jonquilla* parentage, such as Buttercup, Orodus, etc.

Odorus Campernellii—The true Campernellii Jonquil with elegant clusters of bright, rich yellow flowers with open, deeply lobed cup, height about 16 or 18 inches, valuable for border decoration and early forcing. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.10; \$8.00 per 100.**

Treviathan. One of the best of the short crowned Hybrid Jonquils; an extremely fine free-flowering garden plant producing two or more sweetly scented flowers on a stem; broad overlapping perianth of smooth texture and shallow crown of pale self lemon yellow throughout. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; \$11.00 per 100, postpaid.**

TAZETTA AND TAZETTA HYBRIDS—Distinguishing characteristics: Includes N. Tridymus, Poetaz varieties, N. Bisflorus, N. Intermedius, and the Dutch varieties of Polyanthus.

Laurens Koster. A highly recommended Tazetta Hybrid type; creamy white perianth, lemon-yellow cup; very free flowering. This is a vigorous grower with strong, erect foliage, bearing heads of well-formed flowers, deliciously fragrant. One of the best of the polyanthus or bunch-flowered variety. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.10; \$8.00 per 100.**

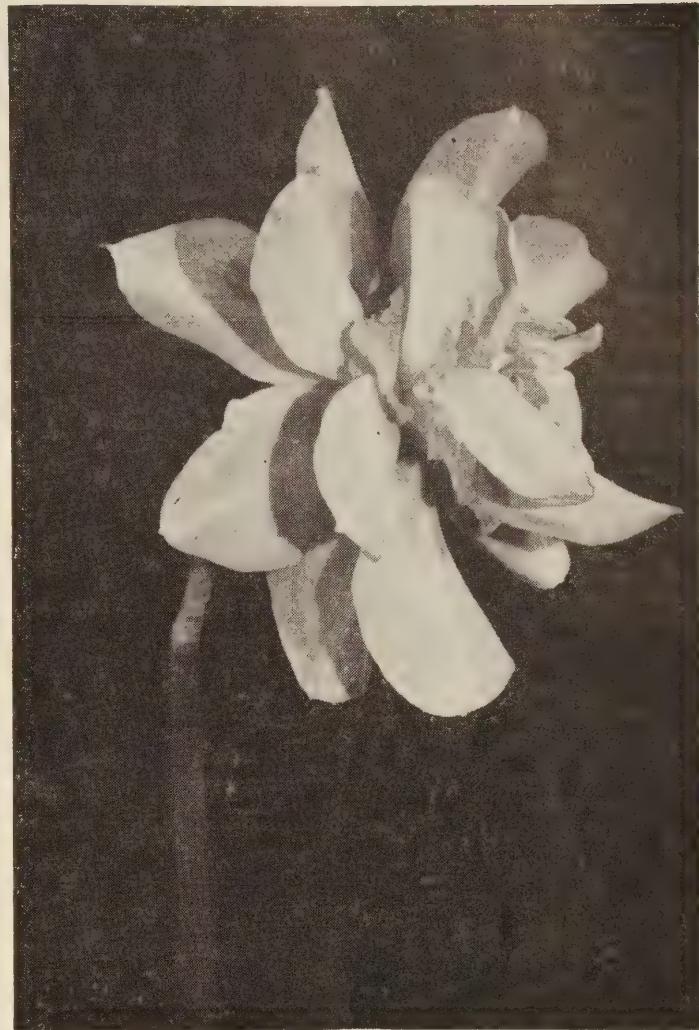
Actea. The largest Poeticus variety, broad snow-white perianth with a large eye broadly margined with dark red. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.50 per 100.**

DOUBLE VARIETIES—Distinguishing characteristics: As the name denotes, these flowers are double.

Cheerfulness. The double Elvira, a very pleasing double creamy Poetaz. Good stems, a fine garden and show flower. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.50 per 100.**

Texas. A good double variety. The flowers are very large and very double, bright yellow interspersed with orange; the petals are curled and twisted. **Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; \$20.00 per 100.**

Twink. A double of the semi-full type, the petals alternating a soft primrose and clear orange and so arranged as to give the flowers a most attractive appearance and to make it a most adaptable flower for large scale decorative work. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.75; \$13.50 per 100.**



TEXAS



ACTEA

MIXED DAFFODIL

Special

A fine mixture for naturalizing because of their hardiness. These bulbs flower well and will give a delightful effect by planting them in large groups in the shrub beds or among the trees in a wooded section.

Dozen, \$1.25; \$7.95 per 100.



National
Eezy Wear
Garden Gloves

Give you everything you want —

Women's Sizes
Small, Med., Large

All-Leather
SOFT AS KID
Durable

DIRT-PROOF
Easy to Wear
WASHABLE



Men's Sizes
Small, Med., Large

Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of fabric gloves and can be used the year round for GARDENING, GARAGE, HOUSEWORK, FURNACE, YARD, PAINTING, etc. Price, ladies' size, \$1.50 pair; men's, \$1.75 pair, postpaid.

Enjoy The Beauty of Holland Bulbs

PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE POSTPAID

FINE IMPORTED TULIPS

Holland grown Tulips have always had a major role in the bulb gardens of the world. Their history and popularity assures us that they will always be a favorite. Plant six or seven inches deep in well drained soil. Use bone meal for feeding Tulips.

ARISTOCRAT—A suitable name for such a lovely tulip. Sparkling deep rose with silvery edges. The inside has copper yellow edges. Yellow center bordered blue, purple anthers with yellow pollen. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100.**

CITY OF HAARLEM (Darwin)—The universal favorite of long standing. Beautiful cardinal red with steel blue base with white ring. Strong stems and excellent substance. This is the outstanding red Tulip. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100.**

DIDO—Rich orange shaded red. Stunning, 32 in. **15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.25 per 100.**

ELMUS (Triumph)—A very unusual two-tone tulip. It is cherry red, blending into a white edge. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100, postpaid.**

ARNCOMBE SANDERS (Darwin)—This is a popular variety most often used for landscape effects in front of Evergreens. Bright rose-scarlet flowers of perfect form. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100.**

FOSTERIANA RED EMPEROR—The very largest tulip ever cultivated. The color is a very brilliant scarlet with the tremendous flowers being borne on very strong stems. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100, postpaid.**

GOLDEN AGE—Buttercup yellow with salmon-orange base. **15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.25 per 100.**

KEIZERSKROON—Large red, broad yellow border. 15 inches. **15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.25 per 100.**

MRS. JOHN T. SCHEEPERS—Golden yellow, large flowering, fairly tall stems making this variety a good cut flower. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100, postpaid.**

PRINCESS ELIZABETH—Clear rose pink deepening in color with age. Excellent forcing. A very good Tulip for any garden. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100.**

PRIDE OF ZWANENBURG—Large flowers of salmon-rose. **15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.25 per 100.**

QUEEN OF THE NIGHT—Deep, velvety maroon. **15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.25 per 100.**

SCOTCH LASSIE—Pure, deep lavender. 28 inches. **15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.25 per 100.**

THE BISHOP—Large, violet purple flowers. **15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.25 per 100.**

WM. PITT—Cochineal red, an intense flame color. **15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$9.25 per 100.**

ZWANENBURG—This is a flower of excellent form, the handsome bloom held straight and high on splendid stems. For your evening garden, for contrast, or just because you love white Tulips, here is the finest you can buy. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100.**

PARROT TULIPS—These are the most ornamental and decorative flowers in the tulip flower family. The flowers are borne on strong stems and the unusual curled and frilled petals make them a most interesting garden subject.

BLUE PARROT—Flushed steel-blue, very large flower. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100.**

FANTASY—Clear rose pink with apple green streaks on outside petals. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100, postpaid.**

SUNSHINE—Pure golden yellow parrot type Tulip, extra large flowers. **Each, 15c; \$1.50 dozen; \$10.50 per 100.**

THERESE—Cherry scarlet parrot Tulip flowers often attain diameter of over six inches. **Each, 15c; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.50 per 100.**

Colorful Paint-Box Mixture

Every color of the artist's paint box is included in this fine mixture of Tulips. It is composed of Darwin and Cottage Tulips and many new and old varieties. **Dozen, \$1.00; \$7.50 per 100.**

The following varieties are 11 CM to 12 CM; prices on these are as follows: **Each, 10c; dozen, 95c; \$6.35 per 100, postpaid.**

BARTIGON—A fiery red color; the stems are tall, the plants are strong; a good variety.

CARRARA—A pure white tulip with every stamen, the rounded segments all come to the same level when the flower is half open. Valuable for forcing.

GOLDEN HARVEST—Soft yellow color; the flowers are large and have ivory stamens about 26 inches tall.

PHILIP SNOWDEN—Another Bartigon sport, but a deep rose color; a good addition to any garden.

PEONIA FLOWERED DOUBLE TULIPS—Double tulips to add to your collections resembling peonies. They will be a surprise.

EROS—Beautiful lilac rose. Very large flower. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.65; \$10.95 per 100, postpaid.**

LIVINGSTON—Brilliant-Carmine-Red color; another good double variety to add to your collection. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.65; \$10.95 per 100.**

MOUNT TACOMA—Pure white peony. Flowers on good strong stems. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.25 per 100, postpaid.**

All the above Tulip bulbs are top size, 12 CM or over.

Top Quality Imported Hyacinths

Hyacinths are a precious source of scent and color and have been greatly missed from our gardens for the past several years. No other plant requires so little coaxing either in the garden or in the house. As house plants, in bowls with bulb fibre, or in glasses filled with pure water, or in good old-fashioned clay pots and pans with garden soil. Its rising spikes, colorful and fragrant, effect a rare and perfect quality of delight. Fertilize with bone meal.

CITY OF HAARLEM—Large flower heads growing upright on strong stems. Color of pure soft yellow. Sweet scented and good for bedding.

QUEEN OF THE PINKS—Deep rose pink that will blend with most any color. Its compact truss adds to her stateliness, excellent for forcing.

QUEEN OF THE BLUES—A deep lavender blue, dark stem which harmonizes beautifully with the color of the bells.

BEN NEVIS—A double white Hyacinth considered the best of its color. Enormous truss loosely set with many large florets.

LA VICTOIRE—Fine spikes of glistening carmine will brighten a flower garden to its utmost. A good hardy variety.

L'INNOCENCE—Large pure white bloom, heads very sweet scented on good strong stems. A good variety for bedding or forcing.

KING OF THE BLUES—Deep violet blue, its royal purple richness and spicy fragrance give it an important place among hyacinths.

Price on all above varieties:

18 to 19 centimeters: **each, 30c; dozen, \$3.25; \$24.00 per 100, postpaid.**

15 to 16 centimeters: **each, 20c; dozen, \$2.25; \$17.25 per 100, postpaid.**

FRENCH ROMAN HYACINTHS—Distinctly different from the Dutch Hyacinths. The flowers are smaller and not so full. Usually each bulb will produce 3 or 4 flower spikes. Excellent for potting and forcing, have a very delicate fragrance. White only available this year. **Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.35; \$18.50 per 100, postpaid.**



TULIPS PAINT BOX MIXTURE

Fine Garden Lilies

No garden is complete without lilies with their stately, exotic beauty. Fall planting begins with the Madonna in September or ends with the Regale in December. With a green background and a covering at their feet of some annual, like petunias, they will bring a delight to your garden unsurpassed by any other flower in grace and loveliness. **ALL PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE POSTPAID.**

AURATUM LILY—These bulbs are from seedling stock and some stocks of bulbs which have been selected for our grower in the mountains of Japan, called the Gold Band Lily. It has white flowers banded with yellow and rich spotted with crimson. **Each, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.75.**

MADONNA—First to bloom and a universal favorite among the fragrant white lilies. Plant in rich, well-drained bed in September and October; cover bulbs 2 inches. **Each, 50c; 6 for \$2.75; dozen, \$5.25.**

CROFT LILY—A beautiful white Lily that is excellent for our southern gardens; it is the Easter Lily. This variety grows a little shorter than the native Creole Easter Lilies. **Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.75.**

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS—The Tiger Lily in its richest color and form. Flowers salmon-orange, spotted black. Plant in November and December; cover 5 inches. **Each, 45c; 3 for \$1.25; \$4.50 dozen.**

CENTIFOLIUM OLYMPIC HYBRIDS—Similar to their parent, the Regale Lily, these new hybrids even surpass their illustrious forebears for garden beauty. Extremely tall, averaging well over six feet with fragrant trumpets of large size and widely flaring the blooms vary in color from icy white to warm cream color. The reverse side of the petals is sometimes pink, light brown, white or greenish white. This is a very hardy strain and requires the same general culture as the Regals. **Each, 40c; 6 for \$2.15; dozen, \$4.25.**

LILIUM FORMOSANUM—An especially fine strain of uniformly tall white trumpets with a pale emerald green throat and yellow anthers. The exterior of the petals are slightly brown and unusually heavy substance. Flowering season late September and October. **Each, 35c; 3 for \$1; dozen, \$3.50.**

CALLA ELLIOTTIANA—Highly decorative with large funnel shaped yellow blooms, spotted leaves. Partial shade and rich, moist soil are its requirements. **Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.75.**

CALLA AETHIOPICA—The pure white Calla Lily. This is easily grown and will produce large majestic blooms when planted in good rich, loamy soil. Excellent for partly shaded areas. **Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.75.**

PARDALINUM GIGANTUM (Sunset Lily)—Hardy, robust lily rising to the height of 6 feet. Large, scarlet petals, purple spotted. Flowers begin to expand from base of clusters upward, producing a succession of opening blooms for two or three weeks. **Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.95.**

L. BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS—A selected seedling cross of West Coast native lilies. A good many are pure yellow, all being brilliantly colored. **Each, 45c; 3 for \$1.25; 12 for \$4.50, postpaid.**

L. REGALE—White with a little pink outside and a tint of yellow. **Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00; dozen, \$3.00, postpaid.**

L. SPECIOSUM RUBRUM (Red Champion)—Rose-pink spotted crimson, height 3 feet to 4 feet. **Each, 95c; 3 for \$2.50, postpaid.**

GARDEN OF LILIES

This Lily collection will contain two bulbs each of five varieties making ten lovely lilies to start your Lily Collection.

- 2—I. Centifolium Olympic Hybrids
- 2—I. Bellingham Hybrids
- 2—I. Pardalinum
- 2—I. Regale
- 2—I. Our choice

\$3.00 Per Collection

Miscellaneous Bulbs For Fall Planting

A BULB FOR EVERY SPOT IN THE GARDEN

SCILLAS—These lovely flowers, sometimes called Wood Hyacinths, bloom in the spring in full sun or shade, even under evergreens. The erect stems, 8 to 10 inches tall, are covered with beautiful drooping bells of pink, blue and white.

Queen of the Blues; Queen of the Pinks; Alba (White)

PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES: Each, 8c; dozen, 75c; \$5.00 per 100.



RANUNCULUS MIXED

MUSCARI (Grape Hyacinths)—Delicate spires of blue bloom up like so many fairy sceptres from these little bulbs. Wonderful companion for pansies. **Each, 5c; dozen, 50c; \$3.75 per 100.**

RANUNCULUS (Persian Buttercup)—Double flowers in every conceivable color borne on stout, tall stems. Excellent for borders and naturalizing. Plant crown up, points down. **Each, 8c; dozen, 75c; \$5.50 per 100.**

ORNITHOGALUM (Star of Bethlehem)—

ARABICUM—White flowers with black base produced on a tall spike. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.10; \$8.00 per 100.**

SNOWFLAKE—Nodding white blossoms tipped green growing on stems 12 inches tall. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; \$11.50 per 100.**

ANEMONES (Wind Flower)—Brilliant flowers resembling a single peony. Plant in a cool, shady bed, well mulched with peat moss. When established will last for years. **Each, 8c; dozen, 75c; \$5.50 per 100.**

CROCUS

First of the bulbs to appear in the early spring are the Crocus. Flowers bloom at ground level and very short stalked. If planted in well drained spots will increase from year to year.

Purpurea Grandiflora. Very deep purple.

Yellow Mammoth. Jumbo yellow blooms.

King of the Whites. Large pure white.

Sir Walter Scott. White, striped pale lilac.

PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES: Each, 6c; dozen, 60c; \$3.95 per 100.

AMARYLLIS

There is no flower grown in the garden that make a more gorgeous display during the Spring than Amaryllis. Once planted, the bulbs come up each year and make a wonderful showing of magnificent flowers with the least possible care and trouble. Shallow planting essential for blooms.

BELLADONNA MAJOR—This lovely Fall-blooming Amaryllis bears several lily-like flowers on a solid stem. **Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.00.**

HYPEASTRUM HYBRIDS—The strain we offer ranges in color from pure white to markings of red and the richest scarlet. For the surprise of your life, plant some of the Hypeastrum Hybrids. **Each, 50c; 6 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per dozen.**

FREESIAS

MIXED FREESIAS—Most sweetly scented flowers grown. For indoor forcing, place in pots in September and keep outdoors until cold weather arrives. Water regularly. When brought indoors keep in a cool, sunny room.

PRICES ON FREESIAS: Each, 6c; Dozen, 60c; \$4.50 per 100.

PEONIES — DAY LILIES

PEONIES

There are few Spring flowers that are more startlingly beautiful when in bloom than the Peony. Rich soil and plenty of water are required during the blooming period. Three weeks before planting dig the soil out about 18 inches and work pulverized sheep manure and bone meal where they are to be placed. Cover roots one inch. The numbers shown after each variety are the averages tabulated from the votes of the members of the American Peony Society. Ten is the highest possible score.

ALBERT CROUSSE (8.6)—Fragrant salmon pink flowers borne on stiff stems; erect. growth. Each, 75c; dozen, \$8.75.

FELIX CROUSSE (8.4)—Brilliant ruby red. Compact typical bomb-shaped flowers, fragrant and free blooming. Each, 75c; dozen, \$8.75.

EDULIS SUPERBA (7.6)—Early blooming bright mauve pink; large, loose, flat crown when fully open. Upright growth. Each, 75c; dozen, \$8.75.

FESTIVA MAXIMA (9.3)—Purest white, center flecked carmine. Large, perfectly shaped full double flowers, rose type. Early and of strong growth. Each, 75c; dozen, \$8.75.

MONS. JULES ELIE (9.2)—Peerless, pure pink. Large globular flowers with very full center of imbricated petals, overlaid with a silvery sheen. One of the handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts in existence. Each, 75c; dozen, \$8.75.

Hemerocallis

Today's Day Lilies range in color shades of yellow, pink, red, mahogany, improved orange and yellow shades, etc. They thrive anywhere in full sun or partial shade. They are good in either acid or lime soil. They are excellent for either border or foundation plantings. Planted with other plants they blend well so as to make your garden a place of lovely beauty.

HYPERION—Hyperion is a real show Day Lily. It is the Class A winner of the Award of Merit of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain. Stems are sometimes 40 inches long with numerous blooms of fine citron yellow. It is a vigorous grower blooming fairly late. Each, 75c; 3 for \$2.00.

OPHIR—Large golden yellow flowers blooming in groups of 10 or 12 to a stem on robust plants. It grows about 36 inches tall and is one of the best Day Lilies for your collection. Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.35.

BAGDAD—Has large flowers of rich coppery red and brown. Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.35.

ALL PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE POSTPAID

BULBOUS IRIS

The beauty of Bulbous Iris is indisputable, and their adaptability to growing conditions in the Southwest is proven by the experiences of many gardens. Proudly this plant is called "The Poor Man's Orchid," and with each year, enthusiasm for these Bulbous Iris increases. We cannot recommend them too highly. Plant during September and October in rich, loamy, well-drained soil; cover 2 inches with a space of 4 inches between the bulbs. The number after each variety denotes the flowering index.

GOLDEN HARVEST (3)—Standards and falls uniform bright golden yellow. Early bloomer and highly recommended.

WEDGEWOOD (1)—Standards wedgewood blue, falls deeper blue; flowers held high on rigid stems. First to bloom in very early spring.

IMPERATOR (7)—Large, free blooming, dark blue. One of the latest blooming types. A favorite because of its long blooming period. Long stems and excellent for cutting.

WHITE EXCELSIOR (3)—Uniform pure white, falls very broad, very good form and substance. Early and good for forcing. Flowers are borne on about 22-inch stems, which makes them excellent for cutting. We recommend White Excelsior.



DUTCH IRIS

BLUE HORIZON—A very lovely light blue, a favorite for those who love soft shades.

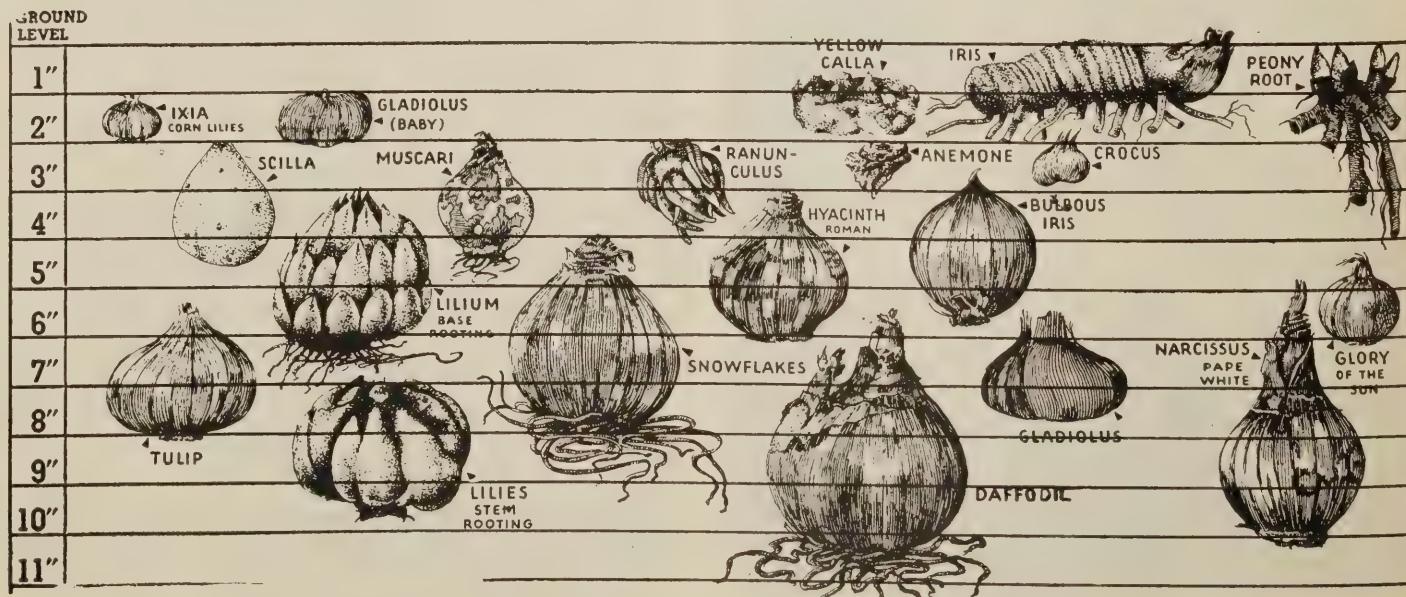
VIOLET QUEEN—Something really different, a mauve violet, one you must get.

Price on all Iris: Each, 10c; dozen, 95c; \$6.95 per 100, postpaid.

Nicholson's Bulbous Iris Special

This is a mixture of our better known varieties. Mixed so as to give the small gardener a complete variety of our Bulbous Iris. Plant in the fall for Spring blooming. The flowers are excellent for cutting; resembling the queen of all flowers, the Orchid. Dozen, 75c; \$5.00 per 100, postpaid.

BULB PLANTING CHART



Plant Flower Seeds Now For Spring Blooms

Most of the Flowers here listed should be planted at this time for better results in Spring plant growth as well as quality and color of the blooms.

Add a glow of color and beauty to your home this coming Spring by planting Nicholson's Flower Seeds this Fall.

Don't wait until your neighbors flowers are ready to bloom before you get the urge to plant.

For best results—PLANT NOW.



SNAPDRAGON—RUST PROOF

Alyssum

A hardy annual used for borders and edging.

1741—SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Gold Dust or Basket of Gold). A beautiful showy plant, with bright yellow blooms, and it flowers so freely that little of the foliage is visible when in full bloom. An excellent plant for borders or rock gardens. Hardy perennial, 12 inches. Price, pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1742—LILAC QUEEN. A beautiful deep lavender lilac of dwarf, compact growth, height 6 inches. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1402—MARITIMUM. Usually grows about 8 inches high and spreads. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 60c, postpaid.

1403—LITTLE GEM (Carpet of Snow). A beautiful white sort for borders. Plants grow about 6 inches tall, produce an abundance of flowers. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, oz., 85c, postpaid.

Aquilegia

(Long-Spurred Columbine)

HP. Without a doubt the finest strain of Columbine yet produced. The plants are strong thrifty growth with large flowers.

1815—PINK SHADES. This is the long spurred type and of pleasing shades of light pink. It is a bit different. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

1816—CRIMSON STAR. Blooms are a deep copper-crimson color that is most unusual. Long-spurred type. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

1813—BLUE SHADES. Blue shades that will please the eye. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1814—ORANGE AND SCARLET SHADES. A wide array of light to orange scarlet shades. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1640—LONG SPURRED MIXED. While all Aquilegias are beautiful, we believe this to be the finest. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

1708—MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S STRAIN. Long-spurred Hybrids. Extra large bloom with very long spurs. A harmonious combination of shades fitted to any garden plan. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Antirrhinum—Snapdragon

Snapdragons are very hardy and easy to grow, and produce an abundance of flowers from the time they begin blooming in the spring until frost. They are among our most popular flowers, and are especially desirable for cutting.

GIANT (RUST-PROOF) SNAPDRAGONS

For stateliness and magnificence of flower spikes these are the very best Snapdragons to plant. Grow about 30 inches tall, the upper third of the stalk being studded with gorgeous blooms of huge size and exquisite form.

1820—APPLE BLOSSOM. Pink, with white tube.

1821—INDIAN SUMMER. Coppery orange.

1823—PARADISE ROSE. Rose pink.

1824—CRIMSON. Fiery crimson.

1825—ALASKA. White.

1827—CANARY BIRD. Yellow.

Price of each of the above: Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., for 50c, postpaid.

1826—VELVET GIANT. Bronze Medal, 1947. A rich crimson-red, lighting up the color and giving it added life. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1828—GIANT RUST-PROOF MIXED. A well balanced mixture of all the above and many other desirable colors. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c; 1/2 oz., \$1.35; oz., \$2.50, postpaid.

SEMI-DWARF (RUST-PROOF) SNAPDRAGONS

Neat, dwarf plants, about 18 inches tall, with long dense spikes of beautiful blooms. Excellent for beds and borders.

1819—SEMI-DWARF MIXED. All the best colors, carefully blended to make a lovely display. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; 1/2 oz., \$1.20; oz., \$2.25, postpaid.

Canterbury Bells

(Campanula)

This is one of the best of the old-fashioned flowers, easy to grow, preferring a rich, moist soil. Flowers are of many colors, growing in the shape of a cup and saucer.

1586—ANNUAL CANTERBURY BELLS. A. This flower will bloom in six months from time planted. Height about 2 1/2 feet. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

Calendula

(Pot Marigold)

Annual; grows in any soil.

1417—DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, oz., 65c, postpaid.

1418—ORANGE KING. A very large and double, bright orange-red, dark eye. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 90c, postpaid.

1642—CAMPFIRE. The flowers are extremely large, very dark orange with a scarlet sheen. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 90c, postpaid.

1643—LEMON QUEEN. Identical with Orange King but a rich lemon-yellow. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

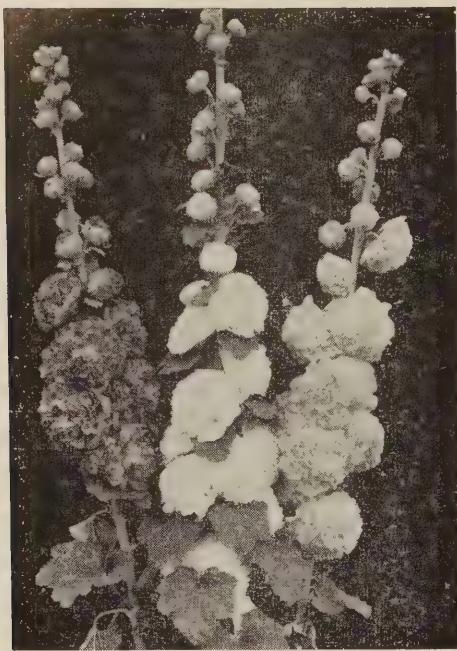
1644—APRICOT QUEEN. A dandy new shaded apricot that will please. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1645—ORANGE SHAGGY. A distinct Calendula, Chrysanthemum appearance. A deep orange shading to lighter orange. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1640—LONG SPURRED MIXED

OLD FASHIONED FLOWERS ALWAYS IN STYLE!



1472—HOLLYHOCKS

Carnations

1429—MARGUERITE. Finest double mixed. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c; 1/2 oz., \$1.35, postpaid.

1430—CHABAUD'S GIANT EVERBLOOMING. Mixed colors. A magnificent strain of double Carnations. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

Centaurea

1595—CYANUS DOUBLE RED BOY. A deep glowing red of the Blue Boy type. A wonderful new addition to this family. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 70c, postpaid.

1594—CYANUS, DOUBLE BLUE BOY. The best of the dark blues and fully double. This charming blue flower and especially this particular variety is excellent for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; oz., 70c, postpaid.

1596—CYANUS DOUBLE PINKIE. A beautiful rose-colored bloom on a plant that does well in the South. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1597—CYANUS DOUBLE BLACK BOY. Blackish maroon. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1780—CYANUS JUBILEE GEM. The beautiful blue Cornflower with bright green foliage, distinct from all other Cornflowers. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1431—CYANUS DOUBLE MIXED (Corn Flower). Also known as "Bachelor Button" and "Haggard Sailor." Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 60c, postpaid.

1434—IMPERIALIS (Sweet Sultan). Satisfactory for cutting; very easy to grow. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Nicholson's Larkspur

Larkspurs win the admiration of all who grow them. With their finely cut foliage and tall, graceful spikes of double blossoms in a wealth of delightful colors, they provide beautiful, stately backgrounds for mixed borders. Also wonderful for massing in large beds. Furnish striking and charming material for cutting.

TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED

1484—MIXED. A formula mixture that should please those desiring a wide array of color. Tall stock flowered sorts. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 75c, postpaid.

GIANT IMPERIAL (Delphinium Type Flowers)

This wonderful type is used by the better florists. Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit.

1789—LILAC SPIRE. Lilac in a true shade.

1786—BLUE SPIRE. Deep, attractive, violet blue.

1787—CARMINE KING. Deep carmine rose.

1788—EXQUISITE ROSE. A prize winning pink.

1784—WHITE KING. Glistening white, huge flowers.

Price of each of the above: Pks., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., \$1.00, postpaid.

Coreopsis

1738—DOUBLE SUNBURST GRANDIFLORA. Sunburst is a pleasant change from the well known single form and will add to the beauty of your early summer garden. The double flowers are deep golden yellow and measure 2 to 3 inches across. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1435—LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. A wonderful plant that seems to be especially adapted to Southern climate. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., \$1.20, postpaid.

Cynoglossum

(CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT)

This Forget-Me-Not was introduced from China, and seems to be perfectly adapted to our climate.

1779—DWARF FIRMAMENT. This Chinese Forget-Me-Not is very dwarf in comparison to the old type, which makes the compact plant a thing of beauty when covered with the small, delightfully blue blooms. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1649—AMABILE BLUE. Forget-Me-Not blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Daisies

1477—DOUBLE SHASTA DAISY. HP. A selected strain of Double Shasta that has proven a pleasant surprise. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1450—SHASTA DAISY. Well known perennial. Fine for cut flowers. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., \$1.85, postpaid.

Delphinium

This is Perennial Larkspur, and one planting lasts for several years.

1682—MIXED. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Eschscholtzia

(CALIFORNIA POPPY)

This is the State flower of California.

1455—AURANTIACA. Best orange. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 45c, postpaid.

1457—SINGLE MIXED. The above color and many others in mixture. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Hollyhocks

Double varieties are hardy perennials; set 4 to 5 feet apart.

1472—DOUBLE MIXED. Price, Pkt., 15c; 2 pkgs., 25c; 1/2 oz., \$1.35, postpaid.

1473—SINGLE MIXED. Price, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1774—INDIAN SPRING. Hardy ANNUAL. Has semi-double, crinkly edged large flowers, ranging from pale pink to crimson rose. Height from 3 1/2 to 4 feet. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1790—IMPERIAL MIXED. A well balanced mixture that will please. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 90c, postpaid.

PAY US A VISIT

When in Dallas visit one or all of the most modern and complete seed stores.

NICHOLSON'S SEED STORE NO. 1

(Downtown)

Corner Elm and Lamar Streets, Across from Sanger's Department Store

NICHOLSON'S SEED STORE NO. 2

(16 Highland Park Shopping Village)

NICHOLSON'S SEED STORE NO. 3

(1924 Skillman Avenue)

NICHOLSON'S SEED STORE NO. 4

(106 South Beckley Avenue)

If you are looking for the unusual and the best in seeds, garden accessories, pet supplies, gadgets, novelties, etc., stop and shop at "NICHOLSON'S."

Lupins

Lupins thrive in any good garden soil that is well drained. They are hardy perennials.

1589—RUSSELL'S LUPINS. This most wonderful of all Lupins originated in England, where it was awarded a Gold Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. It is the result of the continuous labor of many years. The spikes of bloom are often 3 1/2 feet or more in length. The flowers somewhat resemble a Sweet Pea and are compactly placed on the tall tapering spikes. The coloring has an enormous range that is unique in character. Pkt., 20c; 2 pkts., 35c, postpaid.

Matricaria

(Feverfew)

1728—MATRICARIA CAPENSIS ALBA; PLENA (Double White Feverfew). Sometimes called button chrysanthemums. Dozens of the blooms are borne on a single stem of the plant. Grows 18 inches high. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1729—MATRICARIA GOLDEN BALL. P. More compact in growth than the white Feverfew, growing to a height of only 8 or 10 inches. Covered with bright yellow densely double button-like blossoms. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

Pansies

For early spring blooming, sow seed in August to October. Our stock of pansy seed is very limited as we were unable to secure our usual supply from abroad.

1493—SWISS GIANTS, MIXED. Pkt., 35c; 3 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Phlox

DRUMMONDI (Grandiflora). Unequalled for the magnificent display of brilliant colors when used in beds. Will thrive in most any soil. This flower is a native of Texas. Grows from 6 inches to 1 foot high.

1690—WHITE

1689—SCARLET

1691—PRIMROSE

1504—PINK

1505—VIOLET

Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

1506—MIXED PHLOX. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c, postpaid.

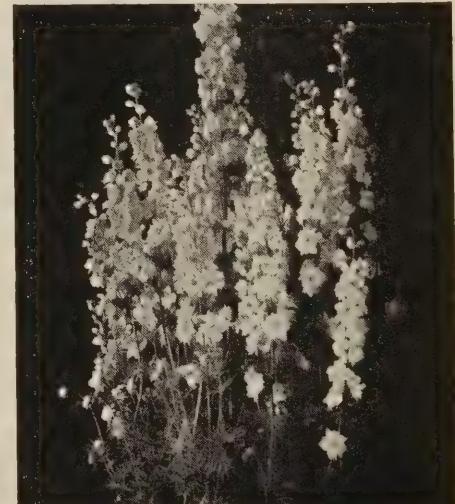
Phlox-Gigantea

1502—SALMON GLORY. The individual florets are gigantic for phlox. The color is a pure salmon-pink, with a distinct creamy-white eye. This, with its clear, clean, crisp appearance, makes one of the most beautiful color combinations we have ever seen. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

1503—GIGANTEA MIXED. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

(Below) LARKSPUR

1784—GIANT IMPERIAL WHITE KING

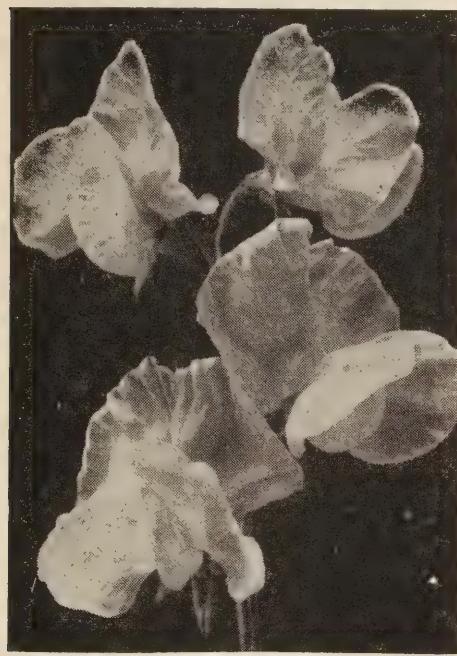


DAINTIEST OF ALL FLOWERS— SWEET PEAS!

Shirley Poppies

We recommend September and October as the best time to sow, as Poppies stand a great deal of cold weather.

A. Both single and double varieties are very desirable for bedding and borders. The lovely large blooms have a beautiful silk-like crinkled texture, and many fine colors are included. Very easy to grow.



SWEET PEA

NEW PETUNIAS

1717—FIRE CHIEF. Gold Medal Winner, All-America Selections. The plants are dwarf and compact, with long blooming season. The brilliant scarlet red flowers, the reddest of all Petunias, are 2½ to 3 inches across, with long stems. Fine for window boxes and pots, as well as for outdoors.

1713—RAMONA STRAIN. An excellent type for pot plant use. The blooms are truly huge, 5 to 6 inches across, attractively ruffled, and of colors unsurpassed in Petunias.

1496—GLAMOUR. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections. Large ruffled and frilled flowers of salmon rose, delicately veined. Excellent for window boxes and pots.

Price of the above Petunias: Pkt., 35c; 3 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Petunias

Seed may be planted in the open ground, or started indoors to be transplanted later.
Large Flowering Petunias

1495—GIANT FLUFFY RUFFLES. These produce very large, handsome flowers of enormous size, with ruffled edges and a very rich variety of colors. The large flowers are usually delicately veined inside their wide open throats. Pkt., 35c; 3 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Hybrida or Bedding

Height 18 to 24 inches. The bushy plants are of great value for massing in beds, and their great number of small single flowers makes a gorgeous show.

1805—ALBA. Pure white. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1498—GENERAL DODDS. Velvety blood-red. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1711—HOWARD'S STAR. Purplish red with a bold white star at the center. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1712—VIOLACEA. Deep violet. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1716—ROSE KING. Rich rose with white center. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1714—FLAMING VELVET. Rich and brilliant deep velvety mahogany-red. Very free blooming. Gold Medal winner. All-America Selections, 1936. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Hardy Garden Pinks

(Dianthus)

1811—DOUBLE GRASS PINKS. This wonderful little plant with its profusion of spicy scented blooms is not a new variety. It is the pretty little perennial pink that multiplies and spreads so freely in the early spring. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 85c, postpaid.

1507—DOUBLE MIXED. The flowers are rich in hue; very double, deep fringed petals. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 75c, postpaid.

1508—SINGLE MIXED. All colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 75c, postpaid.

1810—LACINIATUS DOUBLE FRINGED MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1812—LACINIATUS SINGLE FRINGED MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Pyrethrum

HP. Height 2 feet. These hardy perennials are of the same family as Chrysanthemums and Matricarias and are very charming and easy to grow. Valuable as cut flowers. We recommend them very highly.

1520—ROSEUM (Single and Double Mixed). Produces a fine percentage of fully double or crested flowers in shades of salmon, rose, crimson and pure white. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

SWEET PEAS--BRILLIANT and PASTELS

(Inoculate Sweet Peas with Garden Nitragin Before Planting)

Perennial Poppy

1513—ORIENTAL. One of the most popular of the perennial Poppies. Fine large blooms of deep crimson with black blotch in center. Pkt., 20c; 2 pkts., 35c, postpaid.

Large Flowering

1616—GLENNEAGLES. Large silver blue.

1617—FORTUNE. Rich dark blue.

1620—WHAT JOY. Cream.

1622—CAPTAIN BLOOD. Blood scarlet veined copper.

1623—AUSTIN FREDERICK. Giant lavender.

1624—WARRIOR. Maroon.

1625—PIRATE GOLD. Golden orange.

1626—PINKIE. Large rose pink.

1627—ROYAL PURPLE. As named.

1629—SMILES. Salmon shrimp pink.

1630—THE CARDINAL. Poppy scarlet.

1631—avalanche. Glistening white.

Price of the above: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c, postpaid.

1542—STANDARD SPENCER MIXED. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c, postpaid.

1530—EXTRA EARLY SPENCER MIXED. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Perennial Sweet Peas

(Everlasting Sweet Peas)

1547—PINK BEAUTY. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1548—WHITE PEARL. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1549—RED. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1550—MIXED. All colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Sweet William

1795—NEWPORT PINK. Strikingly beautiful. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1796—SCARLET BEAUTY. A brilliant single red. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1557—DOUBLE MIXED. (Perennial.) Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Stocks—Gilliflower

MAMMOTH DOUBLE EARLY NICE

1700—BRIGHT VIOLET. 1703—MONT BLANC. White.

1701—CANARY YELLOW. 1704—SALMON KING.

1702—CRIMSON KING. 1705—LAVENDER.

Price, any of the above, pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1518—MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Verbena

Very desirable for massing in beds and flower boxes.

1551—SCARLET. 1553—BLUE.

1552—WHITE. 1554—PINK.

Price of each, pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1556—MIXED VARIETIES. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1613—BEAUTY OF OXFORD. The brightest rose Verbena ever produced from seed, shades from clear rose pink to rose-red. Given the All-America Selections Award of Merit a few years past. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

1614—GIGANTEA MIXED. The largest and finest strain of Verbena known. Rich colors, huge flower trusses, giant florets one inch or more across. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Wallflower

A. This is one of the favorite garden flowers of England. Plants grow about 18 inches high.

1670—MIXED COLORS. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

FALL PLANTED ALFALFA AVOIDS SUMMER WEEDS

Thoroughly Cleaned and Tested for Purity and Germination

As is customary, Field Seed prices are subject to change without notice.

Good seeds are necessary for good yields, this is especially true on field seeds including grasses and clovers. As an example, light weight chaffy grass seeds are offered at unheard of low prices in comparison to high quality, thoroughly recleaned and tested grass seeds from reliable sources. Nicholson's is not the only seed house in the South handling high grade grass and clover seeds, but we did pioneer the pasture improvement program in this section of the country and we maintained the quality of our high standard through the trying war years. With emphasis we say: "It is better to plant fewer pounds of high grade seeds per acre than more pounds of chaffy light weight, weed infested seeds." Plant NICHOLSON'S TESTED SEEDS and you plant the best available. You will be much better satisfied with your results.



A FIELD OF ALFALFA



Inoculate Alfalfa
with
NITRAGIN "A"

CERTIFIED FANCY (COMMON). This is the finest quality of American-grown Alfalfa seed that we are able to buy. It is bright and of fine quality, and thoroughly recleaned and tested for purity and germination.

Graded Alfalfa Seed

(Medicago Sativa)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Many successful Alfalfa growers make it a habit to run a harrow over their fields in criss-cross fashion after cutting. This helps to keep down the weeds and encourages a more rapid growth. This method will not hurt the roots of your plants. Alfalfa can be cut at any time from start of bloom stage to the time the plants are in full bloom.

Your soil should be clean and well prepared but firm. Cover the seed about one inch deep with harrow. Firming the land by use of a roller after planting will help you to get a good stand, as well as a more uniform growth.

The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre in September, October and November. Can also be planted in February, March and April.

Inoculate your seed before planting with NITRAGIN.

FANCY (COMMON) ALFALFA. This is a first-class quality of alfalfa seed and is the kind planted by the average farmer.

FANCY HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA. Native of Peru. Especially adapted for the South and the great Southwest, and is particularly recommended for our own State of Texas. In some sections where mild winters prevail, Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa is cut for hay the entire year. This is certainly a wonder crop and is giving splendid results in Texas and Mexico.

CLOVER FOR SOIL AND CATTLE IMPROVEMENT

INOCULATE CLOVER SEED WITH NITRAGIN

It must be made emphatic that all clovers far outclass the non-legume crops for building the soil. The qualities making clovers useful in this respect are their extensive root system and their power to gather nitrogen from the air. Experiments show that 30 to 50 per cent of the fertilizing value of a clover crop is in the roots and stubble, which adds nitrogen and humus to the soil. A good crop of clover will add to the soil in a single season 200 pounds of nitrogen to the acre.

All clovers have exceptionally high value as feed, containing more protein than grasses. Protein is needed to build up muscle and bone, for full development of growing stock and to increase the yield of milk in milch cattle.

It is of the utmost importance that clover seed be treated with NITRAGIN before sowing. For prices see page 26.

Alsike or Swedish Clover

(Trifolium Hybridum)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

Alsike Clover is a perennial, often treated as a biennial, as many smooth stalks come from the crown. In many heads the blooms are all white, in others, all pink; sometimes partly pink and partly white.

When sown alone, use 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It is best, however, to sow with other grasses and clovers, using about one-quarter of the above amount. Plant in fall or spring. Adapted to moist lands only.

Black Medic

(Medicago Lupulina)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Black Medic is also known in some sections as Yellow Trefoil. It is a good spreading annual plant for winter growing. Has a bright yellow bloom, similar in shape but smaller in size than White Dutch Clover. The plant gets its name from the black color of the mature seed pods.

It re-seeds itself freely and yields a very nutritious pasturage. Black Medic has proven to

be one of the most valuable additions to Bermuda pastures on lime soils and is certainly worthy of extensive trial on all types of soil over the entire South. Black Medic is closely related to Alfalfa and Bur Clover.

The usual rate of seeding is 15 pounds to the acre. Sow the seed in September, October or the first half of November, also in February and March. Planted on established pastures or in mixtures with other grasses and clovers, two or three pounds to the acre are sufficient.

Button Clover

(Medicago Orbicularis)

INOCULATED SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Button Clover is an annual winter legume. Should be planted in late summer or early fall. Enjoys best growth during late fall, winter and early spring.

This clover makes excellent grazing and has good soil conserving qualities and will reseed itself in late May or June following fall planting. This plant grows 2 to 6 feet long and lays on the ground. The seed the plant produces when your crop matures are so hard that many will lie in the ground for two or three years before germinating, you can expect good volunteer stands for three years following one good crop of seeds. When your plants die, you can plant such crops as sor-

ghum, June Corn, etc. This clover is most palatable to cattle and is eaten by sheep in preference to Crimson Clover. It is very slow to bloat. Plant 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Crimson Clover

(Trifolium Incarnatum)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

This clover has a record of growing on poorer soil than other clovers, as it is not particularly dependent on lime.

An annual winter growing legume with ability to grow and make its crop during the fall and early spring.

Plant in August, September or October, sowing 15 pounds of seed to the acre when planted alone; four or five pounds to the acre when planted in mixture.

Reseeding Crimson Clover

This strain of Crimson Clover will reseed itself in practically all areas where the regular Crimson Clover is adapted. It of course can not be pastured at seed making time. Plant in October and November. Drill 10 to 15 pounds to the acre or broadcast 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

PLANT MORE CLOVER FOR SOIL AND CATTLE BUILDING

BUR CLOVER

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

This Clover is used extensively and does well mixed with other clovers and grasses for permanent pasture. It also thrives on a wide range of soils, including sandy loams and limeclad soils.

Bur Clover is one of the finest crops for winter pasturage, and, being a legume, it also places nitrogen in the soil while growing.

Should you plant seed in the bur, it is wise to plant your burs earlier than you would hulled seed, as seeds in the bur are slower to germinate. If planted in this manner, it is best to mix 20 pounds or more with pulverized manure, on a basis of one pound of burs to a bushel of manure. Drop the mixture by hand no more than 30 inches apart each way. If you want to be doubly sure of a stand, you will do well to use large quantities of the mixture. If the hulled seed is sown, use 20 pounds to the acre.

Bur Clover may be sown advantageously on Bermuda sod, the two plants furnishing almost continuous grazing. In this case the seeds are either sown early without covering, or else the Bermuda sod is so plowed as not to

destroy the roots. Use five to ten pounds of seed in the bur or four to six pounds of the hulled seed per acre for planting on Bermuda sod.

Should you have an established pasture not including Bur Clover, you will do well to plant a sprinkling of Bur Clover seed over your ground this fall.

Bur Clover in Bur

(Medicago Arabica)

This variety is an improved Bur Clover that has attracted much attention over the South. It perpetuates itself if allowed to make seed.

California Hulled Bur Clover

(Medicago Hispida Denticulata)

This variety of Clover is popular for sowing in mixtures of grasses and clovers, as the seed are out of the bur and more easily planted.

Ladino

(Trifolium Repens Var. Latum)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

Hop Clover gets its name from the fact that, after blooming, the flowers enlarge, turn brown, resembling very much a head of hops. It makes a rather upright growth under practically all conditions.

Hop Clover is especially adapted to sandy soil and waste lands. When planted in the fall the plants will make a slow growth through the winter, but come on very rapidly in the early spring.

As the seeds are small, it requires only four or five pounds to sow an acre; only one pound when planted in mixture. Plant in the fall or early spring.

Hubam Clover

(Meliolotus Alba Annuus)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

This is annual White Flowering Sweet Clover and grows more rapidly than the biennial variety the first year. It is a dandy clover for both pasture and hay. Practically the same as the biennial in food value and chemical analysis.

Hubam Clover is one of the heaviest yielders of all clovers. Will re-seed itself if allowed to do so.

Plant in fall and spring, using fifteen pounds of seed to the acre.

Persian Clover

(Trifolium Resupinatum)

An annual clover adapted to the South on moist heavy clay soils, also on irrigated lands. Makes excellent pasture and hay. Broadcast 15 pounds to the acre.

Red Clover

(Trifolium Pratense)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

Sow broadcast, 15 pounds to the acre or 8 pounds to the acre in drill. Sow in the fall for best results.

Subterranean Clover

(Trifolium Subterraneum)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

Cattle and sheep are extremely fond of Subterranean Clover. Subterranean Clover is an annual which, on account of re-seeding itself, is permanent when once established.

The lower shoots force their seed pods into the soil, from which the Clover probably derives its name.

Sow 20 pounds of seed to the acre. As the seeds are reasonably large, can be planted with an ordinary grain drill. When planted in mixture, sow one-quarter the above amount. Plant in fall or spring.

For more information on this Clover, we suggest that you write the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, and ask for Circular No. 37.

White Dutch Clover

(Trifolium Repens)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

White Dutch Clover is a long-lived perennial. It is very valuable as a grazing plant; incidentally, valuable as a honey plant, and for soil improvement. You will also find this same Clover planted with grasses for a winter lawn—and in heavily shaded spots, through the summer. White Dutch Clover thrives over most of the cotton belt. It requires a fairly moist soil, with a preference for loamy, fertile soils.

Does well in Bermuda and mixed pastures, furnishing grazing in late winter and early spring—long before the Bermuda starts. Will mix well with other clovers and most grasses for a permanent pasture.

When sown alone, use 10 to 12 pounds to the acre; when planted with other grasses, one-fourth the above amount is sufficient. Plant in fall or spring.



BUR CLOVER

Lespedeza

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "L"

Lespedeza spreads over the ground, forming a dense carpet growth. It will re-seed itself under practically all conditions.

You will do well to give your soil a light preparation for the planting of Lespedeza, as it will assist the germination. This does not apply to most other clovers.

Where sown by itself, use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Where mixed with other clovers and grasses, use about one-quarter or one-fifth of the above amount.

Common Lespedeza

(Lespedeza Striata)

This is the variety of Lespedeza that has grown throughout the South for many years.

Korean Lespedeza

(Lespedeza Stipulacea)

This is a valuable pasture plant, doubling the carrying capacity of the native grass pasture when it is most luxuriant through July, August and September, just at a time when many other grasses and clovers are not at their best.

Korean Lespedeza differs from the regular Lespedeza in the larger and heavier growth.

Kobe Lespedeza

This variety is larger than the regular Lespedeza, a vigorous grower and maturing about the same time as the regular Lespedeza, and is well adapted for both pasture and hay crop.

Lespedeza Sericea

It is a perennial plant; you can, therefore, depend on it increasing in value each season. It must be cut for hay at the proper time, otherwise the stems will be woody. Experimental tests have proven that it will thrive on soils too sour for alfalfa and most clovers.



BELOW—
MELILOTUS
INDICA



BIENNIAL SWEET CLOVER FOR HEAVY SOILS

PLANT SWEET CLOVER ON BLACK LAND



SWEET CLOVER

White Flowering Sweet Clover

(*Melilotus Alba Bi.*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

White Flowering Sweet Clover is a biennial and, as a rule, does not bloom the first year after planting; the growth is much more rapid the second year.

The first year's growth of this plant should be used for pasture. The second year's growth can be used for pasture as early as March—before most summer plants are available—and may be pastured throughout the early summer.

Sweet Clover requires a firm, well-settled seed bed, with only a bit of loose soil on the surface to permit the seed to be covered lightly.

For spring sowing, soil that has been ploughed in the fall is usually in the proper shape. Land should be ploughed several months or more in advance of sowing of Sweet Clover. Should the seed be sown on soil that appears to be a bit loose, it will be wise to roll the field after sowing.

Scarfing of seed hastens the germination, Nicholson's Tested White Flowering Sweet Clover seed is hulled and scarified, both of which help and hasten germination and insure you a good stand.

Sweet Clover is useful for soil improvement, for hay, for pasture, and as a honey plant for the bees. For soil improvement it is very valuable to lime and heavy clay and black lands, not only on account of the luxuriance of stems and foliage, but also because the thick roots, on decaying, improve the drainage and texture of the soil.

In Texas, this great Clover is especially adapted to the stiff lands, and even clay soils, that are too poor in organic matter to support a thrifty growth of Alfalfa or other clovers and grasses. Such soil will increase greatly in value with each year's growth of Sweet Clover.

Sow in the fall and spring at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.

Madrid Clover

Biennial Yellow Flowering Sweet Clover

This clover has not been available in a commercial way for several years. It is the improved biennial Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover, far superior to the ordinary strain. Excellent for soil improvement, pasture or hay. We suggest that you order early. Sow in Fall and Spring, using 15 pounds per acre.

HUBAM (Annual Sweet Clover). See Page 17.

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

Our winters are so mild that such plants as Alfalfas and Clovers, Winter Peas and Vetches, as well as most grasses and cereal grains, will grow in the late fall and winter unmolested by the cold, and at a time when the land would otherwise be idle.

The main purpose of growing legumes is to increase the organic matter and nitrogen content of the soil. The amount of nitrogen added to the soil by plowing under winter legumes is usually expressed as the nitrate of soda equivalent. This has been found to vary from several hundred pounds per acre to one-half ton and more per acre depending upon the plant growth.

Winter legumes sown in the fall protect the soil from wind and water erosion. The soil becomes covered with a blanket of plant growth. It is not left bare and thus exposed to weather conditions. They also serve the useful purpose of absorbing and holding mineral plant-food nutrients that may be otherwise leached away in the drainage waters.

The yield of cotton following a good growth of winter legumes may be increased by 200 to 300 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Corn yields have been increased by 20 or more bushels per acre following a winter legume. These facts afford ample proof that winter legumes bring better paying crops to Southern farmers.

Land owners should be interested in the growing of legumes as a permanent investment, since the soils thus occupied will in time be just as rich and productive as they were in the beginning.

A major portion of the forage or pasture plants suited to the South are sown in the fall of the year. These plants fill the soil with live roots throughout the winter months, utilizing the soil's supply of nitrogen as it becomes soluble. If these soluble nitrates were not so taken up, they would be leached or washed away and completely lost.

The nitrates taken up in such a manner by the plants of Clovers, Vetches, Austrian Winter Peas and even winter grasses are stored in the tissues of the plants, together with the nitrogen gathered from the air, until the plants are eaten by livestock or until they decay on the land. In either instance, the nitrogen is returned to the soil for use of summer growing crops.

INFORMATION ON PROPER PASTURE PLANTING

Soil Preparation

A firm seed bed that has been prepared a couple of months in advance and is thoroughly compact is highly important for such grasses as Dallis and Carpet. A short dry spell will kill the young seedlings in loose ground, such as is prepared for corn and cotton.

Breaking the land is not necessary, except where it has become badly baked or where the grass sod is so dense that the seed can not well come in contact with the soil. In most cases, merely stir or scar the land with a disc harrow or scratcher, setting your machine for very shallow work.

In the wooded sections the underbrush and most of the trees should be removed, leaving only some of the best trees for shade and timber. The stumps should also be removed as soon as possible, so that the pasture can be mowed to control weeds.

Should you intend planting the seed on soil that is not going to be harrowed, it will be well to have it free from weeds.

One of the most important things to remember in soil preparation: If the ground be plowed, it should be done several months before sowing the seed, so that the soil may become well settled, as a firm seed bed is absolutely necessary.

More failures with grasses and clovers have been due to soil preparation than any other cause. Farmers often get the idea that they must have a good "loose" seed bed for grasses and clovers,

just as they would for farm crops. This is not true. You must have a firm seed bed, or the small seedlings will die soon after sprouting. Lands that have had crops on them this season are well enough prepared.

Planting Suggestions

The seeds of grasses and clovers are so extremely small as to be able to come up through only a thin layer of soil. The covering of the seeds can scarcely be too shallow. Suitable implements for covering such seeds are a weeder, a brush drag, or a spike-tooth harrow set up for very shallow work. Under some conditions, mere rolling gives sufficient covering, and we know of a good many successful plantings where the seeds were not covered at all, when planted just before a rain. One successful planter has told us that he simply sows the seed on top of the soil and forgets them, claiming a more satisfactory stand when handled in this manner.

It is also reported by a great many successful planters that mixing the seed with barnyard manure, and placing a small shovelful of the mixed manure and seed about five feet apart over the field, results in a better stand than is the case where the seed is sown without the manure.

Should you sow the seed and attempt to cover them, remember that the small seeds will not come up should they be covered too deep.

ADAPTED GRASSES FOR THE SOUTHWEST

QUALITY should be in the minds of Planters when buying Grass seeds. Light weight seeds are often offered at about one-half the cost of good grass seeds. You will make a mistake if you buy the cheaper ones. NICHOLSON'S Grass Seeds are properly tested for both purity and germination and are heavy in weight. It is economy to buy the best.

Extra Fancy Bermuda Grass

(*Cynodon Dactylon*)

Bermuda Grass is a perennial and the foundation of the major portion of pastures in the South. It will grow on almost any soil and make good grazing, as well as hay.

Have your ground well prepared, but not loose; then sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre. After sowing, if possible, run a roller over the land so as to firm the surface, as Bermuda Grass requires a firm seed bed.

As a rule Bermuda Grass makes good pasture seven to eight months of the year and does well planted with Lespedeza, Bur Clover, Black Medic, Melilotus Indica and Sweet Clover.

In the fall, winter growing grasses and clovers should be sown on your Bermuda Grass, so as to insure green pasture throughout the winter.

Extra Fancy Hulled Bermuda Grass

This is the same as our Extra Fancy Bermuda Grass, but the hull is removed. This operation hastens germination. Many of our customers have reported to us that their plantings of the hulled seed have come up in seven to ten days after sowing.

Blue Panic

(*Panicum Antidoteum*)

A perennial deep-rooted bunch grass, preferring soil of high fertility and will grow 5 or 6 feet high under best conditions. Adapted to areas that enjoy 25 inches or more annual rain fall. It is a sweet grass and makes good hay as well as pasture. Plant 1 to 2 pounds in rows or 3 to 5 pounds to the acre broadcast. Plant in fall or spring.

Blue Stem Grass Mixture

Consists of Little and Big Blue Stem, Indian grass and Side Oat Gramma grass. We handled this mixture last year for the first time and our supply was exhausted quickly. Broadcast 10 pounds to the acre February through April, cover seed very lightly.

Yellow Blue Stem—King Ranch Strain

(*Andropogon Ischaemum*)

King Ranch Yellow Blue Stem is a widely adapted, deep rooted grass. Grows well in both low and high altitudes, in heavy or light rainfall areas. This grass has an exceptionally deep rooting system. Has been used successfully for reclaiming oil fields, lands from which brush has been cut, weedy range lands and lands made bare by erosion. The seed contains considerable grass or hay, therefore requires very little or no covering. This grass responds well to nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers. Plant 2 pounds to the acre in rows or 5 pounds to the acre broadcast. Plant in Fall or Spring.

Brome-Smooth

(*Bromus Inermis*)

A perennial grass adapted to many soils and particularly valued for holding down light soils. Does best on well drained land and is drought resistant, but not worth while in low elevation areas. Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Does not like continued hot areas. Leaves are wide and smooth. Broadcast 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Plant in Fall or Spring.

Buffalo Grass

Well adapted to Texas and the Southwest. Very nutritious and will grow on clay soils where other grasses fail. Becomes dormant during drought and through the winter.

Carpet Grass

(*Axonopus Compressus*)

Carpet Grass is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor, sandy soil, thriving on such soil far better than does Bermuda Grass. Where the ground water level is only a few inches from the surface Carpet Grass grows luxuriantly, but it is equally good on well-drained, hilly lands with a clay subsoil that prevents it becoming too dry. A perennial, spreading by creeping stems which root at every joint.

Can be sown broadcast over your present pasture, creek bottoms or cut-over woodland without breaking up or cultivation.

The greatest factor in successful germination of Carpet and Dallis Grass is moisture, and this is affected both by the amount of rainfall and the condition of the seed bed. Loose soils lose moisture very rapidly in the top mulch of porous soil and, since the above two grasses are somewhat shallow rooted the plants often die shortly after germination if planted on a loose soil. It is absolutely necessary that the soil be settled by rains or rolled down before planting the above grasses.

Sow in September or October, also in February, March and April, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre.

Chewing's or Red Fescue

(*Festuca Rubra*)

Chewing's or Red Fescue Grass is used for both pasture and lawns. This grass seems to thrive on sandy or gravelly soil, where many other varieties fail.

Plant at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre in September, October or November.

Dallis Grass

(*Paspalum Dilatatum*)

Dallis Grass has a strong root system and grows in clumps or bunches two to four feet high. It will spread naturally. An immense number of leaves are produced which are renewed more quickly after grazing than those of Bermuda Grass and, under half way favorable conditions, a Dallis Grass pasture will last indefinitely. Pastures of Carpet or Bermuda Grass are made more valuable with plantings of Dallis Grass. Should you plant Dallis Grass in a Bermuda or Carpet Grass pasture it will be wise to lay off shallow furrows four to eight feet apart, with a small shovel plow, and scatter the seed lightly down these furrows and leave the seed uncovered.

Dallis Grass is a perennial and is not a pest. It grows continuously, doing best where there is plenty of moisture, a smaller growth in proportion to the degree of dryness. It comes nearer growing all the year around than any other grass.

The greatest factor in germination of Carpet and Dallis Grass is moisture, and this is affected both by the amount of rainfall and the condition of the seed bed. Loose soils lose moisture very rapidly in the top mulch of porous soil and, since the above two grasses are somewhat shallow rooted, the plants often die shortly after germination, if planted on a loose soil. It is absolutely necessary that the soil be settled by rains or rolled down before planting the above grasses.

Sow in September, October or November, also in the spring. As the seed is very light, it is best to sow 10 pounds or more per acre.

Fescue-Alta

(*Festuca Elatior Arundinacea*)

A greatly improved type of Fescue. It is a heavy forage producer and stock relish it at all stages of growth. Has an extensive rooting system which should encourage it to thrive in the Southwest. A trial planting only is suggested in order to be sure that it is adapted to your section. It does not show its full growth until the second year. Sow in early Fall or early Spring at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.

Fescue-Kentucky 31

Agricultural authorities claim this grass and Alta Fescue are identical. Our seed of Kentucky 31 originates in Kentucky and the Alta variety in the Pacific Northwest. Plant same as Alta Fescue.

INDIAN GRASS—Ask for description. See price list enclosed.

Kentucky Blue Grass

(*Poa Pratensis*)

We hesitate to recommend Kentucky Blue Grass for sections where it is not known. Kentucky Blue Grass is used over a big section of the United States as a lawn grass and it does well in heavily shaded spots in most all parts of Texas.

Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the most noted grasses now in use in this country. It is very high in food value and livestock like it. The greatest handicap in Texas is that Kentucky Blue Grass will not grow to advantage in all sections.

For pasture planting it requires 35 to 40 pounds per acre. We handle only the first-class, heavy grade seed.

Love Grass

(*Eragrostis Curvula*)

Weeping love grass introduced by the Soil Conservation Service a few years ago is proving satisfactory in some sections of Texas and Oklahoma. It is a perennial and native of Africa. One pound will plant an acre.

DALLIS GRASS



FOR CERTAIN RESULTS—RYE AND RESCUE GRASS



A FIELD OF RYE GRASS

Orchard

(*Dactylis Glomerata*)

An old perennial grass that grows well on many type soils and will withstand both hot and cold weather. Will stand some overflow but requires only moderate moisture. Broadcast in Spring or Fall at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre.

Red Top Grass

(*Agrostis Alba*)

Red Top is a fine grass for pasture, hay or lawn. It is a perennial, with a creeping habit of growth which makes a coarse, loose turf. The leaves are about one-fourth of an inch wide with slender stems. This grass thrives best in low, moist soil and will stand all kinds of wet weather or considerable drought on such soil. We suggest sowing the Red Top seed in the fall.

Sow the seed in September, October or November at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre.

Rescue Grass

(*Bromus Schraderi*)

Rescue Grass is one of the most nutritious for permanent pasture and does well on moist soils. It grows wild in various sections of Texas and is especially useful for winter and spring grazing. It dies down as soon as the weather gets warm. If allowed to re-seed itself, it will come up again the following fall.

Rescue is a short-lived perennial; however, it behaves as a winter annual in the regions where it is most valuable.

Grows in tufts or bunches, often a foot in diameter, and is very leafy at the base. The stems are very nearly erect, two to four feet high. It does well on bottom lands that are subject to floods. September and October are the best months to sow, broadcasting the seed at the rate of 25 pounds to the acre. It is more generally used as a pasture grass, but also makes a good hay. It will give two cuttings a season.

Farmers—Ranchers

Livestock, pastures and cover crops are the quickest, best and most profitable way to replenish plant foods in soil.

Better pastures will permit more livestock on the farm, which in themselves will produce more profits for the owner and at the same time contribute further profits in restoring plant food to the soil. Knowledge of this fact is causing farmers and land owners to build up permanent pastures, with grasses and vast importance under present conditions.

PRICES

You will find a price list on Alfalfa, Clovers, Grasses, Rye, Barley, Oats, etc., enclosed. Account of price changes, it is necessary that all prices on the above items be subject to change without notice. If you fail to receive a list with your book or should you think it out of date, kindly write us for another.

Rye Grass

(*Lolium Italicum*)

The seed we handle is American grown, of the Italian variety.

Of all the grasses for winter and spring pasture we consider Rye Grass to be one of the best. Each plant, under favorable conditions, makes a round bunch with 20 or more shoots. Many varieties of Rye Grass are in use, but the American grown seed of the Italian variety is by far the best for the South. We find in our trials that it germinates better and produces stronger and more vigorous plants than the imported seed. It is exceptionally hardy, standing very cold weather, and stays green all during the winter, spring and early summer.

Italian Rye Grass is not truly an annual, but behaves and is classed as such, and, if allowed to go to seed, will re-seed itself and come up again when the weather gets cool in the fall. It makes excellent grazing for all kinds of livestock and, if cut for hay, single cuttings will yield one or two tons of hay per acre. It grows from one and one-half to two and one-half feet high.

It is a wonderful grass to include in mixtures with other grasses and clovers for permanent pastures, this applying especially where you are starting a new pasture.

If you want lots of green grass the coming winter, spring and early summer, be sure to plant Rye Grass.

Plant in September, October or November, at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre, or about one-quarter of this amount when planting with other grasses or clovers.

SWITCH GRASS—Ask for description. See price list enclosed.

Texas Winter Grass

(*Stipa Leucotricha*)

An excellent native perennial grass adapted especially to central Texas and like areas. Does well from the Red River to the Gulf coast through the central part of the state. Stays green from late September until June. Does well on heavy soil even under adverse weather conditions. This is the first year we have been able to secure seed of this grass. The seed is chaffy in appearance but germinates readily. Plant in Spring or Fall at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre. No preparation of the soil is necessary and the seed requires very little, if any, covering. Highly praised for Central Texas and we recommend it is well worthy of trial. Write for pamphlets on Texas Winter Grass.

Wheat Grass—Crested

(*Agropyrum Cristatum*)

A drought-resistant perennial. It is adapted to a wide range of soil-types and responds quickly to small amounts of moisture. Good for hay and pasture. Plant in fall and early spring on firm seed bed, 6 to 10 pounds per acre in close drills. We recommend this grass as worthy of a trial in Texas.

LEGUMES—FOR SOIL BUILDING—COVER CROPS

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS get most of their nitrogen from the air. Legumes are the farmers' nitrogen factories and a good crop of Austrian Winter Peas takes out of the air as much nitrogen as there is in 600 to 800 pounds of nitrate of soda.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS are winter hardy, make early growth, provide winter grazing, prevent erosion, make a large contribution of organic matter and nitrogen to the soil.

Austrian Winter Peas

(*Pisum Arvense*)

Inoculate Seed With Nitragin "C"

Maintaining soil fertility is one of the farmer's most perplexing problems. This wonderful pea makes a heavy vine growth that will decay rapidly when plowed under. This same soil is then in shape for planting cotton or corn, and the increased yield on such crops following the growing of a crop of Austrian Winter Peas will surprise you.

This great Pea is closely related to the garden pea. On fertile soil the vines will reach a length of five feet or more, the bloom being reddish purple, resembling the sweet pea. As a soil building crop, its points of superiority over other winter legumes are that it makes a much heavier tonnage of growth per acre, thus giving a large amount of organic matter to turn under in the spring.

Nicholson's Austrian Winter Peas should be plowed under two or three weeks before a succeeding crop is to be planted. The vines decay very rapidly and in this manner you get the maximum benefit as a green manure crop. The nitrogen stored in your soil in this manner is equivalent to 200 to 300 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre and your succeeding crop will increase in yield.

A heavy tonnage of hay can be obtained where the peas are planted with oats, the oats acting as a support for the peas and seem to encourage their growth. The peas and oats can be cut in the spring and make dandy feed.

Cattle, sheep, mules and hogs will graze on a field of Austrian Peas and enjoy it. These peas are rich in food value.

The most economical manner is to plant Austrian Peas in rows. In doing this, one should plant in three-foot rows such as in planting corn, then turn back and plant between the rows, this giving you 18-inch rows when finished. It requires only 30 pounds to plant an acre in this way.

If wanted for pasture or hay, sow broadcast, 60 pounds to the acre; also 60 pounds to the acre when sown with an ordinary grain drill.

If you desire to sow with small grain such as oats, we suggest sowing one or two bushels of oats to the acre about as deep as the drill put the oats, and then plant back over the oats with the peas at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre, putting the peas just deep enough to cover good, without disturbing the oats.

Vetches

Inoculate Seed With Nitragin "C"

Vetches planted with Nicholson's Austrian Winter Peas and oats make an excellent combination of feed for milch cows. Sow in fall or early spring. Vetch is a splendid forage plant. This annual winter legume has been growing greatly in favor with the farmers and dairymen of the South. Vetch is very hardy and is a most valuable winter cover crop. Vetch grows best when sown with grain, such as oats. Sow 50 pounds Vetch with 30 pounds of oats to the acre. The oats will act as a support to the Vetch. We strongly recommend the planting of this wonderful soil-building plant.

Willamette or Common Vetch

(*Vicia Sativa*)

Common Vetch is less widely grown in the South than Hairy Vetch, possibly because it is less hardy. This variety will stand the coldest weather of an ordinary winter.

Hairy Winter Vetch

(*Vicia Villosa*)

This most popular variety is partly misnamed, as a large portion of the plants produced are smooth instead of hairy.

Hairy Vetch is well adapted as a winter crop in the South to grow in rotation with other crops. This variety is often planted on Johnson grass land in the fall; following its harvest, two or three crops of Johnson Grass hay are usually cut. If planted early in the fall, it will cover the ground before frost and make a valuable winter forage crop.

Texas Vetch Seed

Several areas in Texas (also Oklahoma) are now producing Hairy Winter Vetch seed for planting purposes in large commercial quantities. Vetch seed is a good cash crop and if production proves consistent, it will mean more dollars for these areas. It has been a successful crop for several years.

YOU SEE IT EVERY DAY!

In driving through the country you will notice many abandoned farms; in many instances these are but examples—farms that have produced crops year after year with no effort to replace the plant food.

Many farmers do not realize that every crop taken off their land carries with it plant food from the soil. Unless some method of returning this plant food is practiced, the supply gradually diminishes until the land can no longer supply the required food and the crop yield grows smaller and smaller, finally resulting in complete crop failure.

Cover crops are one of the most profitable methods used to replenish plant foods in the soil...with rather quick returns for your expense and trouble.

Cover crops furnish pasture through the winter months and give a cutting of hay in the spring, or provide a green manure crop to plow under before the spring planting of field crops.

Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches and Nicholson's Austrian Winter Peas, described in this catalog, are legumes that take nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil. Nitrogen is the most valuable of the plant foods.

Not only do cover crops put nitrogen in the soil, but are almost equally as valuable, especially to tight, close soils, for the humus they contribute. Humus will tighten up loose sand soils or loosen up tight sticky land.

There is no reason for farm lands to remain idle through the winter months. Every farmer should plant one or more of these crops—every fall.



AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS

IMPROVE YOUR SOILS WITH LEGUMES

Singletary Peas

This wild winter pea was discovered in Louisiana and has proven to be an excellent cover crop for the South, producing a heavy tonnage of green matter for plowing under for soil improvement. Very good for winter grazing when planted with small grain. One of its best features is that it will reseed itself. Do not graze after seed pods have formed, as it will cause serious digestive trouble in all stock. Plant 20 pounds to acre with grain or 40 pounds if planted alone.

Dixie Wonder Peas

This new cover crop was developed in Oregon a few years ago. Produces a rapid growing vine and if planted by October, is ready to plow under early in the year in time for planting early corn, etc. In reality it is an early maturing type of Austrian Winter Peas. Try it this season. Plant in rows 30 pounds to the acre or 50 pounds broadcast.

Canada Field Peas

(*Pisum Sativum Arvense*)

Inoculate Seed With Nitragin "C"

Canada Peas improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow four to six feet high, but can be grazed when six to ten inches high. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better. Sow as you would Vetch.

SEED OATS, BARLEY, RYE, WHEAT AND RAPE

We exercise the greatest care in selecting, cleaning and testing for purity and germination our oats for seed stock. Nicholson's oats are bright in color and extra heavy. Plant the best and you will save money. We know our oats will please you. Good quality seed oats are very scarce this year. We suggest that you order early.

Fancy Red Rust Resistant

Our stock of this variety is of extra fine quality and heavy in weight. It has been said that there is no oat that will outyield the Texas Red Rust Resistant year in and year out. We will gladly mail you a small sample for your inspection.

NICHOLSON Printed on the Bag
Signifies QUALITY
Remember . . . There is Only One
Bargain in Seeds . . . That's
QUALITY

Improved 100 Bushel Red Rust Resistant

This is an exceptionally fine strain of Red Rust Resistant Oats, that have been giving fine results in Texas. We have had our seed grown for several years by one of the best farmers in Dallas County. They have been yielding from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. We recommend them very highly. Crop failed.

New Nortex Red Rust Resistant

An improved strain of Red Rust Resistant Oats which were originated at the Denton Experiment Station. It is a good heavy oat, an excellent yielder and is growing in favor in a great many sections.

FALL PLANTING GRAINS THOROUGHLY RE-CLEANED

Bearded Barley

Treat Seed with NEW IMPROVED CERESAN Before Sowing

Makes excellent winter pasture and yields from 40 to 60 bushels per acre under favorable conditions. We sell immense quantities every fall. Barley should be planted at the rate of about two bushels per acre. Ground Barley makes wonderful feed.

Rye

Treat Seed with NEW IMPROVED CERESAN Before Sowing

Farmers, dairymen and stock raisers are appreciating more the value of Rye as a winter pasture crop. Sow at the rate of one and one-fourth to one and one-half bushels per acre. A mixture of Rye and Winter Peas or Vetches is fine to sow in the sandy section of East Texas.

Seed Wheat

Treat Seed with NEW IMPROVED CERESAN Before Sowing

The varieties we find that are best adapted to Texas are listed on price sheet here enclosed. We probably will have some of the seed grown from pedigree stock.

In addition to being planted for grain, a great many of our farmers like to sow wheat for pasture as it makes a very good winter pasture.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape

(Brassica Napus)

Dwarf Essex Rape is truly a wonderful plant. It is a palatable, wholesome and nutritious green food for fattening sheep or pigs, for grazing horses and for bringing cattle to prime condition for marketing. Rape is of double value in Texas, as it will stand our winters and hot summers, as a rule, and has a heavy carrying capacity, depending on the crop.

To those of our customers who may not be familiar with Rape, will say it grows somewhat like collards; the Rape, however, makes a heavy plant, sometimes growing 18 inches to two feet high. Under favorable weather and growing conditions, Rape will produce from 10 to 25 tons of green forage per acre. Dwarf Essex Rape makes a well-flavored table green if cooked when the leaves are young and tender.

Sow in fall and spring. Rape is usually sown broadcast at the rate of five to ten pounds to the acre.

A FIELD OF NICHOLSON'S OATS

NICHOLSON'S HOME AND GARDEN SUPPLIES

Chaperone
KEEP YOUR DOG OFF THE FURNITURE

Wonderful new powder protects chairs, rugs, beds, slippers, etc.

HARMLESS Does n't show—odors to humans

Just sprinkle Chaperone lightly on whatever you want to protect. Harmless. You don't see it, don't smell it. But your dog does—and keeps away. No more shedding hairs on rugs and furniture. No shamed up animals, reddened curtains.

General package; each \$1.00 postpaid

Liquid Chaperone

New outdoor dog repellent that won't dissolve in rain. "More effective than any other material," reports a leading state agriculture college. Harmless. Long lasting. Ends the dog nuisance in your garden. Try it when other materials have failed. Liquid Chaperone, full 12-oz. size, \$1.25; 4-oz. size, 60c, postpaid.

DOG-TEX

Removes Dog Stains! Saves Rugs!
Ends Odors!

It's the only proven dog stain remover. Really prevents rugs from rotting and bleaching. Money back guarantee. Thousands of satisfied users. Pint size, \$1.35; 8 oz., 85c, postpaid.

Wiss Garden Shears



906—WISS PRUNING SHEARER. This is an anvil type pruner with proven Wiss quality. Each, \$3.00, f.o.b. Dallas.



8½ B—REGULAR PATTERN WISS HEDGE SHEARS. These shears are made of hardened and tempered forged steel. Each, \$3.75, f.o.b. Dallas.

BIRD AND PET SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS

Vitamin Song Seed (12 seed mix, 12 oz.); each \$.35
Parakeet Seed (14-oz. carton); each35
Marvel Song Food (4-oz. glass jar); each35
Conditioner (4-oz. glass jar); each35
Mineral Grit with Charcoal (1-lb., 11-oz. carton); each19
Cuttlebone; each10
Moultine Food (4-oz. glass jar); each35
Mating Food (4-oz. glass jar); each35
Bird Bitters (2-oz. bottle); each25
Natural Fish Food (1 oz.); each10
Turtle Food (½ oz.); each10
Easy Flea and Lice Killer; each35

PRICES F.O.B. DALLAS

Nicholson's Bulk Bird Food

MIXED BIRD SEED. Our bird seed is always fresh, carefully reconditioned and well proportioned. Prices: lb., 40c; 4 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

LOVE BIRD SEED. Mixed canary and millet. Prices: lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

STRAIGHT CANARY. Prices: lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

BIRD RAPE. Lb., 40c; 2 lbs. for 75c, postpaid.

HEMP SEED. Lb., 45c, postpaid.

SUNFLOWER SEED. For the Polly. Lb., 45c; 3 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

BIRD MILLET. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

MIXED PARROT FEED. A well-balanced, properly proportioned mixture of seeds and feed that delights the bird and keeps it healthy. You will also note after feeding this mixture that the bird's plumage will be in excellent condition. Price: lb., 45c; 3 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

'TWIST-EMS'



The new handy plant tie. Twistems are quick, saving the tedious work of tying plants with twine or raffia and cutting each piece with a knife or shears. Simply put around stem, twist, and it is tied. Twistems are permanent; they do not break or come loose. Twistems are attractive deep green in color, exactly the same shade as the foliage of plants. Twistems are convenient, making it unnecessary to carry with you shears, raffia or twine. A few Twistems in your pocket is all you need.

Box of 100 (8-in.), 35c,

100 (16-in.), 60c

250 Ft. Roll, \$1.15, postpaid

PROTECT TREES AND SHRUBS FROM DOGS, CATS AND RABBITS WITH DOG-CHECK



A scientific preparation for use as a repellent against dogs and cats. Its use will remedy habits that are so destructive to evergreens and plantlife. Simple and safe to use. 3-oz. bottle, 60c; 8-oz. bottle, \$1.00.

Acme Emo-Nik

A very valuable spray for the control of scale, red spider, mealy bugs, white flies, rust mites, aphids, and many other common insects. A complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with EMO, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Practically odorless when sprayed. Price: 4½ oz., 40c; pt., 80c; qt., \$1.20; gal., \$3.30. Not postpaid.



rate of germination, seeds easily plucked out for transplanting.

Rooting Cuttings. If you do rooting from cuttings you'll be amazed how quickly they develop in Terra-Lite, what masses of hair roots cuttings have.

Mulching. Protection for your prize shrubs or plants, winter or summer.

Lightening Heavy Soil. Aerates, breaks up tough soil, lets roots spread out. Fine for sandy soil, too.

Transplanting. Mix Terra-Lite in your garden soil before transplanting cuttings, seedlings, bushes, shrubs. Regulate air-water feeding to roots.

New Lawns. Terra-Lite improves lawn soils through aeration, stops caking, eases watering problems.

Storing Bulbs. Ideal for this use; keeps bulbs firm and plump, prevents rotting.



All These Uses in Your Gardening

Starting Seeds. Perfect air-moisture control for speedy, dense root growth. High

PRICES: 4-qt. bags, 39c; ½ bu. size, 89c; 2 bu. (approximately 15 lbs.) size, \$2.50, all prices f.o.b. Dallas.

FERTILIZER, INSECTICIDE AND OTHER GARDEN AIDS

Activo



Don't burn leaves or waste table refuse! Turn them into rich humus and plant food this easy way. **Activo** mixed with leaves and garden refuse hastens the composting time by many weeks by bacterial action. **Activo** is economical and effective to use. The fertilizer produced from compost is organic, improves the soil structure, at the same time enriching the soil without burning the plants.

No. 2 size makes up to 450 lbs. of compost \$1.00
No. 7 size makes up to 1,800 lbs. of compost \$2.50
f.o.b. Dallas



PLANTABS are small, white, odorless tablets. A complete, properly balanced fertilizer, guarantees the highest analysis of nitrogen 11%, phosphoric acid 15%, potash 20%, are water soluble, dissolves quickly, giving immediate fertilization. Ideal for house plants where smelly fertilizer cannot be used, but equally good for all garden planting, especially roses.

10 Tablets, 10c; 30 Tablets, 25c; 75 Tablets, 50c; 200 Tablets, \$1.00, postpaid.

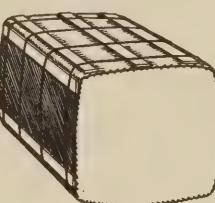
SUNOCO SELF EMULSIFYING SPRAY

Sunoco will emulsify in any water and it is clean to use. It will not deteriorate from season to season. Kills every scale it touches, San Jose, Oyster-shell, Rose scale, Tulip, Magnolia, Terrapin, Pit-making Oak, Oak Lecanium, European Elm, Gloomy, Scurfy, Dogwood, Sitka Spruce Gall, Spruce Gall, Aphid, Juniper Scale, Spruce Bud Scale, Red Spider, Lace Wing Bugs and Euonymus Scale, Catalpa Mealy Bug, Pine Leaf Scale. 1 gal., \$1.65; 5 gals., \$7.65, f.o.b. Dallas.



Fertilome Special Plant Foods

SPECIAL ROSE FOOD
5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.25;
50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00
SPECIAL CAMELLIA-AZALEA FOOD
5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.25;
50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00
GENERAL PURPOSE FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS
5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.50;
50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00



HORMODIN for Rooting Cuttings

POWDER NO. 1. A general purpose powder especially good for carnations, roses, poinsettias, chrysanthemums, and similar types. 1 1/4-oz. tin, each, 50c; 1-lb. tin, \$3.00.

POWDER NO. 2. Designed for many of the woody and semi-woody types. 1 1/4-oz. tin, each, 75c; 1-lb. tin, each, \$4.50.

POWDER NO. 3. Designed for the more resistant species including many evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings. 1-oz. tin, each, \$1.00; 1/2-lb. tin, each, \$4.50.

COMBINATION PACKAGE. Contains Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in one carton. Set, 75c.

Peat Moss

PEAT MOSS—Nature's Self-Improver. Peat Moss improves the physical structure of the soil. It absorbs ten times its weight in water, or more, conserving it, releasing it for the plants in periods of drought.

Peat Moss makes soils favorable to beneficial soil bacteria, necessary to good vegetative growth. Plants consume humus and so do the bacteria in their operation of transforming air nitrogen into valuable plant food. Peat Moss tends to increase the humus content of the soil.

Peat Moss is available to use in hotbeds and cold frames; also to work in the soil of your flower beds, vegetable garden, around trees, shrubs and hedges. It helps to hold the moisture and keep the soil from packing. It is also just the thing to use to top-dress beds of bulbs after they have been planted. By giving beds a top-dressing of about two inches of Peat Moss during the summer, it keeps the beds from drying out. It is fine to use on lawns. It is also fine to use for storing roots of dahlias, tuberoses, gladioli and other bulbs during the winter.

Peat Moss is clean, has no disagreeable odor and is free from weed seeds. Large bales usually contain 18 bushels. Price: Not prepaid, 1-bu. bag, \$1.00; 2-bu., \$1.95; handy bale, \$4.19; bale, \$5.25.

QUALITY PLANT FOODS



Pulverized Sheep Manure is a natural soil conditioner which has been heat treated to kill weed seeds. It is all organic, and its fertilizing qualities are released gradually over a long period of time. Increase the soil's moisture-holding capacity, stimulates beneficial soil bacteria, increases the humus content of the soil. Finely ground and readily mixes with the soil.

25 pounds \$1.00, 50 pounds \$1.85, 100 pounds \$3.50.

F.O.B. Dallas



No. 20 SALEM SPREADER



Bone Meal is a high grade, all-organic plant food for lawns, flowers and shrubs. Slow-acting, pure, clean, easy to handle.

100 lbs., \$6.50. F.O.B. Dallas

For even distribution of plant food, grass seed, top-dressing and other materials. Exclusive Master control feature allows instant adjustment for handling different quantities and materials. Handle shut-off control. 10" rubber-tired disc wheels, 18-inch spread. 40 lbs. plant food capacity.

\$11.50 each. F.O.B. Dallas

No. 16, 20-lb. capacity, \$7.50



Armour Velvetgreen Plant Food is a high quality, scientifically blended complete plant food for lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, fruits, garden vegetables. Clean, odorless, easy to apply. Balanced formula. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., .95c; 25 lbs., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$4.55. F.O.B. Dallas

DuPont Insecticides and Seed Disinfectants

CERESAN M

For Small Grains, Cotton, Flax, Peas, Sugar Beets, Rice



For dry or slurry application to control certain smuts and some other seed-borne diseases of wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghums, millets and flax. Usually reduces seed decay and seedling damping-off of cotton, flax, peas and sugar beets, and surface seed-borne anthracnose and angular leaf-spot of cotton.

Prices: 14-oz. can, \$1.25; 3-lb. can, \$3.55; 40-lb. pail, \$35.85; 100 lb. drum, \$85.00.

ARASAN

For Corn, Sorghums, Peanuts, Rice, Vegetables, Grasses and Legumes



Dry application only. Usually reduces losses from seed decay and damping-off. Two-way action—as a disinfectant, generally destroys many surface seed-borne organisms; as a protectant, generally protects seed against soil-borne organisms responsible for seed decay.

Prices: 3/4-oz. pkg., 25c; 8-oz. can, \$1.00; 2-lb. can*, \$3.20.

New Improved CERESAN



For wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghums, millets and flax, to control certain smuts and some other seed-borne diseases. Usually reduces seed decay and seedling damping-off of cotton, flax, peas and angular leaf-spot cotton. (CERESAN M also recommended for sugar beets, surface seed-borne anthracnose and damping-off of cotton, flax, peas and sugar beets, and surface seed-borne anthracnose and angular leaf-spot of cotton.) Prices: 4-oz. can, 50c; 1-lb. can, \$1.30; 100-lb. drum, \$85.00.

Prices here quoted on Seed Disinfectants are F.O.B. Dallas. If wanted by parcel post, please include sufficient money in your remittance to cover postage.

Hand Seed Sowers



CYCLONE BROADCAST SOWER

Of simple and substantial construction. Will handle any seed for sowing broadcast that any seeder will. \$4.30 each, postpaid.

What Is Krilium Soil Conditioner?

Krilium is a synthetic chemical which quickly turns hard clay and similar "problem" soils into loose, crumbly particles ranging in size from a pinhead to a pea. The result of no fertilizer or plant-food value.

PRICE: 1-lb. Pkg., \$1.69 (shipping wt. 2 lbs) 5-lb. pkg. \$6.95 (shipping wt. 6 lbs), not prepaid. Add postage if wanted by parcel post.

Protect Your Trees From Borers with Para-Dichloro-Benzene

(PARA-DICHLORO-BENZENE)

The peach tree borer (*Sanninoidea Exitiosa Say*) feeds actively in the fall, spring and summer months, and lies dormant during the winter. It attacks the soft inner layer of bark usually just beneath the ground and sometimes along the larger roots. The presence of these pests is indicated by masses of gum mixed with brown frass or "sawdust" exuding from the injured trunk. The borers become full grown from the middle of June to the first day of September, and then spin silk cocoons which hatch into clear winged moths. During the six days these moths are alive they lay from 200 to 800 eggs—which shows what a menace they will become if not properly checked.

PARA-DICHLORO-BENZENE WILL KILL THEM

The popular modern way to rid your orchard of these worms or borers



2% CERESAN

For cotton, peas and narcissus. Generally prevents seed decay and reduces damping-off, surface seed-borne angular leaf-spot and anthracnose of cotton. For peas, generally checks certain root-rot diseases. Also reduces basal-rot of narcissus. (CERESAN M also recommended for these uses.) Prices: 1/2-lb. can, \$1.75; 75-lb. drum, \$60.10.



SEMESAN

For vegetables and flower seeds and bulbs. Generally preserves seeds against rotting in cold, wet soils; controls damping-off or seedling blight and certain other seed-borne diseases. Helps promote increased germination, sturdier growth, larger yields, better grade produce. Prices: 2-oz. pkg., 60c; 12-oz. can, \$2.85.



SEMESAN BEL

For both Irish and sweet potatoes. Treat Irish potatoes to reduce seed rotting, surface seed-borne Rhizoctonia and scab. Treat sweet potatoes to protect against seed decay and as a treatment for seed and sprouts to control stem-rot, scurf, soil-stain or rust. Prices: 2-oz. pkg., 50c; 1-lb. can, \$2.30; 4-lb. can, \$7.50; 40-lb. pail, \$70.35.



Krilium*

SOIL CONDITIONER

Special MERLOAM* Formulation



It's here now

. . . Krilium,* the original soil conditioner developed exclusively by Monsanto Chemical Company and tested for years by soil scientists in all parts of the United States. *Monsanto Trade-mark.

Easy To Apply

Krilium soil conditioner is easy to apply. Merely spread on soil surface, spade in, mix thoroughly, smooth over, water down. Since soil is loose and crumbly, it readily absorbs moisture. Water doesn't "stand" on surface.

is to apply Para-Dichloro-Benzene around the base of all trees. It is a white crystalline substance that changes to a gas heavier than air, and penetrates the burrows of the borers. It is fatal to insects, but will not harm man or domestic animals unless taken internally.

A RING OF DEATH

P.T.B. is applied to the cleaned surface of the ground around the base of the tree, after any masses of gum have been removed from the tree trunk.

A five-pound package of P.T.B. is sufficient for 80 trees. An experienced man should be able to treat 15 to 20 trees in an hour.

15-oz. jar, 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.35, postpaid. If wanted in larger quantities, write for prices.

LEGUME INOCULANTS — PARCEL POST RATES



The Original Legume Inoculator
NOBBE-HILTNER PROCESS
NITRAGIN
TRADE MARK REG'D. DEC. 6, 1898 NO. 32212
Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility



Inoculate Alfalfa, all Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetches, Garden Peas and Beans, Peanuts and all Legumes with Nitratin

Growers must purchase their Legume Inoculation on faith.

You cannot see the Legume Bacteria. Immediate demonstration is impossible.

Your best guarantee is to find out what is back of the product — its reputation, standing and responsibility.

NITRAGIN enjoys the widest use among farmers of any inoculant in the world, and there are many reasons for this wide acceptance ...

ALWAYS LEADS — NEVER FOLLOWS

POSTAGE—When ordering NITRAGIN alone, please add 20% to list price to cover postage. When ordered with seeds or other merchandise at postpaid prices, we will pay the postage.

PRICES:

NITRAGIN—A. For Alfalfa, all Sweet and Bur Clovers, Button Clover, Indica, Fenugreek and Black Medic. 1-bu. size, 50c; 100-lb. size, 70c.

NITRAGIN—B. For all other Clovers except Lespedeza and Alyce. 1-bu. size, 50c; 100-lb. size, 70c.

NITRAGIN—C. For Peas (except Cow Peas) and Vetches. 100-lb. size, 50c.

NITRAGIN—D. For all Garden Beans (except Lima). 1 bu. size, 50c.

NITRAGIN—E. For Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Lima Beans, Crotalaria, Alyce Clover, Kudzu, and Peanuts. Small size (120 lbs.), 35c; 5-bu. size, 55c.

NITRAGIN—L. For Lespedeza. Large size (inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed), 50c.

NITRAGIN—S. For Soy Beans. Small size (inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed), 35c; 5-bu. size, 55c.

GARDEN NITRAGIN. For Garden Peas, Garden Beans and Sweet Peas. Each package will inoculate up to 8 lbs. seed. 15c each.

INFORMATION — PARCEL POST RATES

PARCEL POST RATE TABLE

Wt. in Lbs.	1-2 Up to 150 miles	3 150 to 300 miles	4 300 to 600 miles	5 600 to 1,000 miles
1	\$0.17	\$0.17	\$0.19	\$0.21
2	.20	.21	.24	.28
3	.22	.24	.29	.35
4	.25	.28	.34	.42
5	.27	.31	.38	.48
6	.29	.35	.43	.55
7	.32	.38	.48	.62
8	.34	.42	.53	.69
9	.37	.45	.57	.75
10	.39	.49	.62	.82
11	.41	.52	.67	.89
12	.44	.56	.72	.96
13	.46	.59	.76	1.02
14	.49	.63	.81	1.09
15	.51	.66	.86	1.16
16	.53	.70	.91	1.23
17	.56	.73	.95	1.29
18	.58	.77	1.00	1.36
19	.61	.80	1.05	1.43
20	.63	.84	1.10	1.50
21	.65	.87	1.14	1.56
22	.68	.91	1.19	1.63
23	.70	.94	1.24	1.70
24	.73	.98	1.29	1.77
25	.75	1.01	1.33	1.83
26	.77	1.05	1.38	1.90
27	.80	1.08	1.43	1.97
28	.82	1.12	1.48	2.04
29	.85	1.15	1.52	2.10
30	.87	1.19	1.57	2.17
31	.89	1.22	1.62	2.24
32	.92	1.26	1.67	2.31
33	.94	1.29	1.71	2.37
34	.97	1.33	1.76	2.44
35	.99	1.36	1.81	2.51

Kindly Read Carefully the Few Suggestions Below, Which If Followed, Will Help Us to Fill Your Order Promptly.

HOW TO ORDER. Please be careful to sign your name, post office, rural route, State, on every order. Be sure to give your correct express office, or if you desire seed forwarded by freight your nearest railroad station. Write plainly.

TERMS. Cash with order. Customers will please remit by post office or express orders, checks on Dallas or New York Exchanges. To insure you against your own loss we kindly ask that you adopt one of the methods above in making your remittance as we deem it unsafe to send loose currency and silver in an envelope with an order.

STAMPS. The Post Office Department has urged all mail order houses to discourage the use of stamps in the payment of goods, but if you are unable to make payment otherwise, we will accept U. S. postage stamps in good condition on orders where the amount is less than 50c (one, two and three cent stamps preferred). Stamps must be wrapped in oiled paper to prevent sticking together and to order, otherwise we may be unable to accept them.

ORDER EARLY. It will greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent in early. We endeavor to ship out all orders day received, but sometimes it is impossible during the rush season.

NO GOODS SENT C. O. D. No goods will be sent by us C. O. D., as it requires about twice as much time to handle a C. O. D. shipment and it also entails an extra expense for collection charges that our customers would have to pay.

NON-WARRANTY. We send out seed that will, to the best of our belief, give entire satisfaction. Seeds of the best quality sometimes fail through improper treatment, sowing the seed too deep or too shallow, or in too dry soil. For these reasons Robert Nicholson Seed Co. gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter, of any seed we may send out, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

PRICES. Account of unsettled market conditions on seed at the time we go to press, it is necessary that we reserve the right to change prices without notice. When you entrust your order to us, we will always give you the most we can for your dollar.

HOW TO FIGURE POSTAGE. We pay the postage on all seeds listed in our catalog in packets, ounces, quarter-pounds and pounds, and on all items listed at "prepaid" prices. On large orders for seeds and on merchandise listed at "not prepaid" prices, we can make shipment by express, truck or freight, you paying the transportation charges on delivery; or, if you prefer, we can ship the "not prepaid" items by parcel post if you include with your remittance the amount necessary to pay the postage. The accompanying Parcel Post Rate Table gives the postage rate on parcels weighing from one to seventy pounds to Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Simply find out from your Postmaster or R. F. D. Carrier what zone you are in from Dallas, then refer to this table.

PARCEL POST RATE TABLE

Wt. in Lbs.	1-2 Up to 150 miles	3 150 to 300 miles	4 300 to 600 miles	5 600 to 1,000 miles
36	\$1.01	\$1.40	\$1.86	\$2.58
37	1.04	1.43	1.90	2.64
38	1.06	1.47	1.95	2.71
39	1.09	1.50	2.00	2.78
40	1.11	1.54	2.05	2.85
41	1.13	1.57	2.09	2.91
42	1.16	1.61	2.14	2.98
43	1.18	1.64	2.19	3.05
44	1.21	1.68	2.24	3.12
45	1.23	1.71	2.28	3.18
46	1.25	1.75	2.33	3.25
47	1.28	1.78	2.38	3.32
48	1.30	1.82	2.43	3.39
49	1.33	1.85	2.47	3.45
50	1.35	1.89	2.52	3.52
51	1.37	1.92	2.57	3.59
52	1.40	1.96	2.62	3.66
53	1.42	1.99	2.66	3.72
54	1.45	2.03	2.71	3.79
55	1.47	2.06	2.76	3.86
56	1.49	2.10	2.81	3.93
57	1.52	2.13	2.85	3.99
58	1.54	2.17	2.90	4.06
59	1.57	2.20	2.95	4.13
60	1.59	2.24	3.00	4.20
61	1.61	2.27	3.04	4.26
62	1.64	2.31	3.09	4.33
63	1.66	2.34	3.14	4.40
64	1.69	2.38	3.19	4.47
65	1.71	2.41	3.23	4.53
66	1.73	2.45	3.28	4.60
67	1.76	2.48	3.33	4.67
68	1.78	2.52	3.38	4.74
69	1.81	2.55	3.42	4.80
70	1.83	2.59	3.47	4.87

MAHON—DALLAS

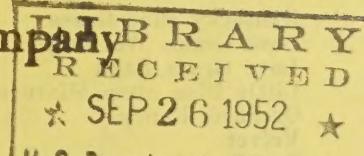
62.83

PRICE LIST

Robert Nicholson Seed Company

DALLAS 2, TEXAS

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1952



We quote present prices on the following seeds listed in our Fair Catalog. In every
prices are lower when your order is received, we will give you advantage of the lower
market prices. Should you be in doubt at the time you are ready to order, kindly write
for our newest list. ALL QUOTATIONS ARE F. O. B. DALLAS, AND ARE SUBJECT
TO CHANGE. IF WANTED BY PARCEL POST—ADD POSTAGE.

NON-WARRANTY. The Robert Nicholson Seed Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description,
purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we may send out, and we will not in any
way be responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

	ALFALFA	5-10 lb. lots per lb.	20 lb. lots per lb.	50 lb. lots per lb.	100 lb. lots per lb.
Arizona Fancy (Premium Grade)		.42	.41	.40	.39
Arizona Fancy Hairy Peruvian		.42	.41	.40	.39
Fancy Texas Premium Grade		.43	.42	.41	.40
Fancy Texas Certified				Ask	

	BARLEY	Bu.	10 Bu. lots
Fancy Bearded Winter Barley		3.00	2.95

	CLOVERS	5-10 lb. lots per lb.	20 lb. lots per lb.	50 lb. lots per lb.	100 lb. lots per lb.
Alsike or Swedish Clover		.63	.62	.61	.60
Black Medic, Fancy Imported		.23	.22	.21	.20
Bur Clover, Early Southern Giant in Bur				Ask	
Bur Clover, Fancy California, Hulled		.45	.44	.43	.42
Button Clover		.50	.49	.48	.47
Crimson Clover		.35	.34	.33	.32
Crimson Reseeding Blue Tag Certified		.40	.39	.38	.37
Hop Clover, Fancy		.52	.51	.50	.49
Hubam				Ask	
Ladino		1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10
Lespedeza or Japan Clover				Ask	
Lespedeza, Kobe				Ask	
Lespedeza, Korean				Ask	
Lespedeza, Sericea				Ask	
Madrid, Fancy		.33	.32	.31	.30
Madrid, Fancy Certified		.38	.37	.36	.35
Melilotus Indica, Yellow Flowering Annual Clover		.16	.15	.14	.13
Persian Clover		.57	.56	.55	.54
Red Clover		.63	.62	.61	.60
Subterranean Clover, Mt. Barker				Ask	
White Flowering Sweet Clover, Hulled and Scarified (Premium Grade)		.22	.21	.20	.19
Yellow Flowering Sweet		.22	.21	.20	.19
White Dutch Clover		.75	.74	.73	.72

	GRASS SEED	5-10 lb. lots per lb.	20 lb. lots per lb.	50 lb. lots per lb.	100 lb. lots per lb.
Bermuda Grass, Extra Fancy		.59	.58	.57	.56
Bermuda Grass, Extra Fancy Hulled		.82	.81	.80	.79
Blue Panic		1.61	1.60	1.59	1.58
Blue Panic, Certified		1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70
Brome Smooth		.37	.36	.35	.34
Buffalo Grass (Untreated Seed)		1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05
Carpet Grass, Fancy				Ask	
Chewing's or Red Fescue		.90	.89	.88	.87
Dallis Grass, Fancy Domestic				Ask	
Dallis Grass, Fancy Imported				Ask	
Fescue (Alta) Certified		.47	.46	.45	.44
Fescue, Kentucky No. 31 Certified		.50	.49	.48	.47
Hardings		1.03	1.02	1.01	1.00
Indian Grass				Ask	
K. R. Blue Stem		2.83	2.82	2.81	2.80

(over)

GRASS SEED (Continued)

Kentucky Blue Grass.....	.80	.79	.78	.77
Love Grass, Weeping.....		Ask		
Love Grass, Sand.....		Ask		
Little Blue Stem Mixture.....		Ask		
Orchard, Fancy.....	.40	.39	.38	.37
Velvet.....	.28	.27	.26	.25
Red Top Grass, Fancy.....	.68	.67	.66	.65
Rescue Grass, Fancy Texas.....	.65	.64	.63	.62
Rye Grass (American Grown).....	.16	.15	.14	.13
Rhodes Grass.....	.99	.98	.97	.96
Switch Grass (Blackwell).....		Ask		
Texas Winter Grass.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97
Crested Wheat Grass.....	.60	.59	.58	.57

OATS

Bu. 10 Bu.
lots

All Fancy bright recleaned and sacked in even-weight 4-bu. bags				
Fancy Red Rust Resistant.....		\$1.80	\$1.75	
Fancy New Nortex.....		1.85	1.80	
Fancy New Nortex No. 107.....		2.00	1.95	
Mustang—Certified (New).....		2.75	2.65	

NICHOLSON'S WINTER PEAS

5-10 lb. 20 lb. 50 lb. 100 lb.
lots lots lots lots
per lb. per lb. per lb. per lb.

Austrian Winter Peas.....	.10½	.09½	.08½	.07½
Canada Field Peas.....		Ask		
Dixie Wonder Peas.....	.11	.10	.09	.08
Singletary Peas.....	.14	.13	.12	.11

RAPE

5-10 lb. 20 lb. 50 lb. 100 lb.
lots lots lots lots
per lb. per lb. per lb. per lb.

Dwarf Essex.....	.22	.21	.20	.19
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

RYE

Bu. 10 Bu.
lots

Balboa.....		\$3.65	\$3.60
Abruzzi.....		Ask	

WINTER VETCHES

5-10 lb. 20 lb. 50 lb. 100 lb.
lots lots lots lots
per lb. per lb. per lb. per lb.

Hairy Winter Vetch.....	.21½	.20½	.19½	.18½
Oregon Vetch (Common).....	.13	.12	.11	.10
Williamette.....	.13	.12	.11	.10

WHEAT

Bu. 10 Bu.
lots

Quanah Certified.....		\$4.50	\$4.45
Wichita Certified.....		4.15	4.10
Commanche Certified.....		4.15	4.10

All prices quoted in this list are subject to market fluctuations and changes. If there are other varieties of seeds you want, please send us a list of your requirements for quotation.

Please Write for Prices in Larger Quantities

If Wanted by Parcel Post, Please Include Sufficient to Pay Postage

Robert Nicholson Seed Company
DALLAS 2, TEXAS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

(over)

YOUR LAWN — A PART OF YOUR HOME

It does not require a great lot of work to have a beautiful lawn throughout the winter months. Many of the grasses listed on this page are especially adapted to winter growing. We advise all who contemplate making a new lawn, or renewing the old, to do this work this Fall, so that the grasses will become well established before freezing weather, and start a luxuriant growth with the warmth of Spring. Conditions are usually ideal for quick germination of grass seed at this season of the year. WE SHIP EXTRA HEAVY SEED FOR LAWN PURPOSES.

Extra Fancy Hulled Bermuda Grass

QUICK GERMINATING

Bermuda Grass is without a doubt the one best grass for lawns in the South. We are now able to offer you this wonderful grass in the hulled seed. This operation hastens germination, as the hulled seed will germinate in seven to ten days from time of planting and will prove to be a boon to new home builders who wish to establish a new lawn in a minimum of time. Using seed is so much less expensive than sod.

The seed should be used at the rate of five pounds or more to each 1,000 square feet. March, April and May are the best months for sowing.

iven up your old lawn or establish a new one with Nicholson's Extra Fancy Hulled Bermuda Grass seed. Lb., \$1.35; 2 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

EXTRA FANCY BERMUDA GRASS SEED (*Cynodon Dactylon*). Will grow on almost any soil, and is the finest grass in the South for summer lawns. In order to have the best success in the growing of Bermuda Grass the seed should be planted in the spring or late summer, when the weather is warm or moist. If sown before a wet spell the seed will come up in a very short time after rain. Have the ground well prepared, then sow the seed broadcast. After the sowing run a roller over the land so as to

firm the surface, as Bermuda Grass requires a firm seed bed. For lawns sow 5 to 10 pounds to every 1,000 square feet, 20x50, mixed with dry sand before sowing. Lb., \$1.10; 2 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

RED TOP (*Agrostis Alba*). A dandy grass for winter lawns, it is slow in starting, but makes a beautiful lawn after becoming established. Can be planted on your Bermuda lawn late in the fall. One pound will sow 10x20 feet or 200 square feet. Lb., \$1.10; 2 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*). American-grown Rye Grass is used extensively for winter lawns. We sell large quantities of this seed to golf courses, cemeteries, etc. In fact, we handle the seed in carload lots. Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c, postpaid. Please ask for prices on larger lots.

KENTUCKY BLUE (*Poa Pratensis*). This grass is used for winter lawn and shady spots in the South. We do not recommend it except for certain sections where it has been proven. One pound will sow 10x20 feet. Extra heavy seed. Lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.40, postpaid. Please ask for prices on larger quantities.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca Rubra*). This grass thrives on shady or gravelly soil and must be shaded or watered consistently through the warm months. One pound will sow 200 square feet. Lb., \$1.35; 2 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

CARPET GRASS (*Axonopus Compressus*). Carpet Grass is very satisfactory for planting

in shaded spots, under trees, etc., where Bermuda will not grow. It is used extensively in South Texas and other Gulf Coast sections for general lawn purposes. It is a perennial creeping grass that forms a close compact turf, has a broad leaf and a rather heavy stem and grows well on land short in lime. This grass is worthy of a trial in shaded spots where you have not been successful in growing other grasses as it seems to require less plant food than other grasses. Unable to supply before new crop in November. Please ask for prices at that time.

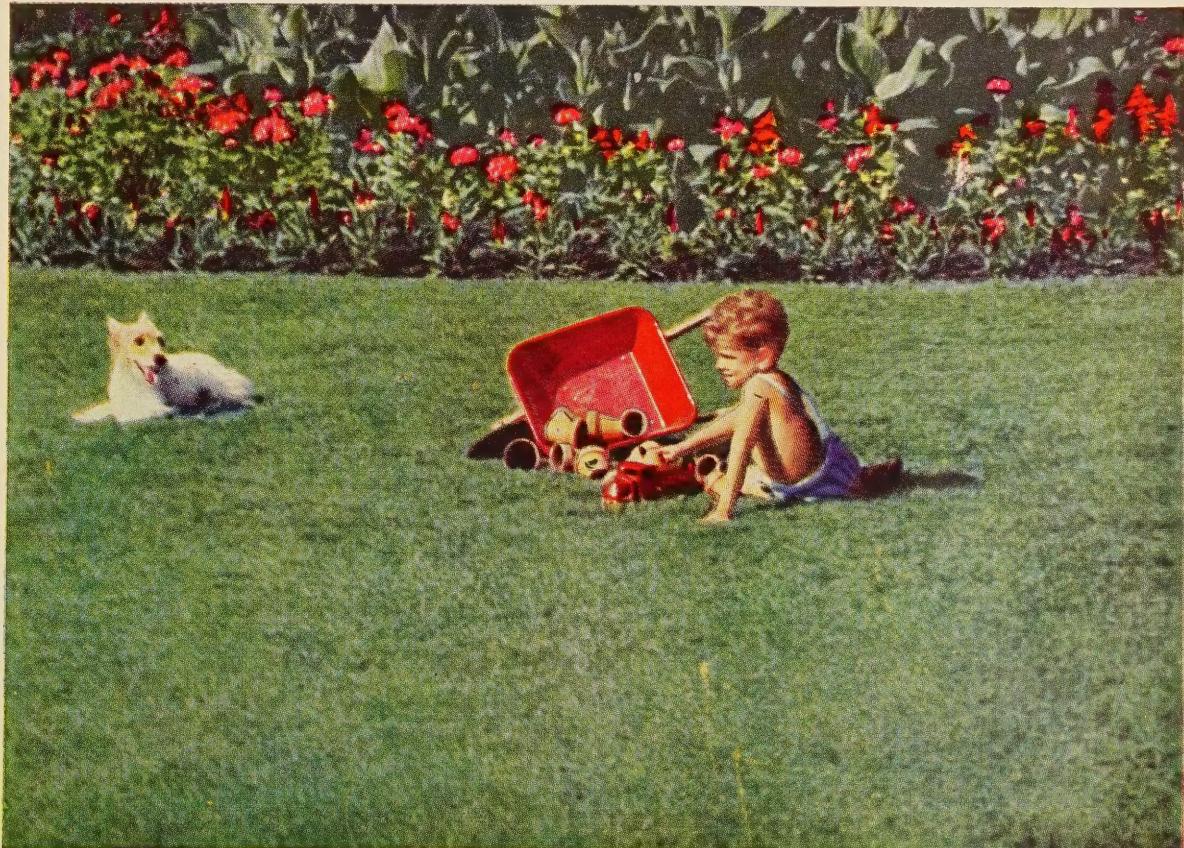
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*). Used in planting in shaded spots, also for winter lawns, with mixed grasses. Lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.40, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

NICHOLSON'S SPECIAL MIXED WINTER LAWN GRASS. This is a mixture of grasses that have proven the best sorts for winter lawns in the South. You can sow the seed on your Bermuda lawn or it can be just as successfully grown where there is no established lawn. Lb., \$1.10; 2 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. Not prepaid. 10 lbs., \$8.00. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

SEASIDE CREEPING BENT. This is the beautiful rich green grass used only on golf greens as a rule in this area. Requires considerable watering and extra care. Should be used only on very small lawns or plot spots. Spreads by surface runners after established. Lb., \$1.75; 2 lbs., \$3.40, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

HOW TO PLANT RYE GRASS FOR A WINTER LAWN

Rye Grass makes an ideal winter lawn when properly planted. It must be planted thick, using one pound of seed to each 10 or 12 feet square (100 to 120 square feet) otherwise the plants will produce a heavy stem and your results will not prove satisfactory. When planted as suggested, you will be more than pleased. A green winter lawn at the time most lawns are dead, makes an attractive setting for your home—giving a glow of warmth through the cold months.



Better Pastures for Cheaper Feed

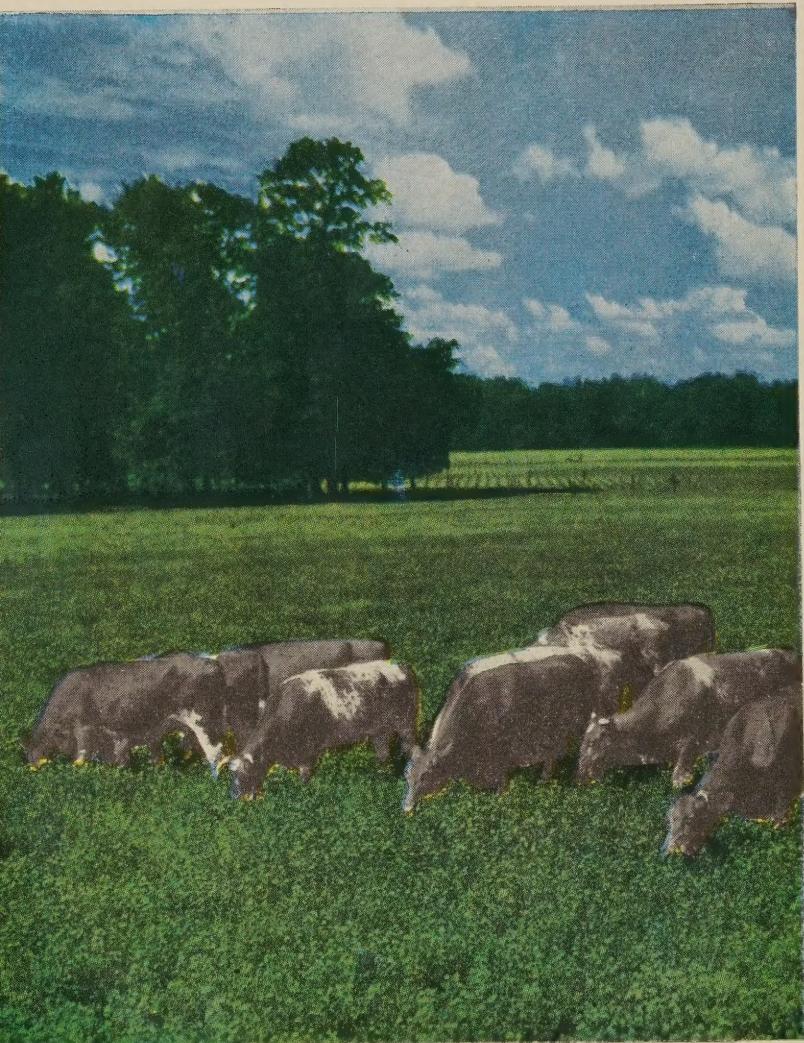
Better pastures mean better cattle, more weight per head and more stock per acre. Your pasture land is being improved year by year and preserved for generations to come and for the good of your community. New and better pastures and improved pastures will contribute extensively to our national economy. Even though we pioneered the planting of permanent pastures in Texas, we are ready to acknowledge that there has been more practical research work done in Texas on grasses and clovers during recent years, by some of the best agricultural talent in the country and our hats are off to them for the good they have done and will do in the future. They have proved that many pasture plants thrive in Texas that had not previously been given consideration.

Visit the Experiment Station in your area or if near College Station investigate the work they are doing on grasses and clovers and by all means when in the Dallas area, visit the Texas Research Foundation at Renner, Texas located only

a few miles from Dallas city limits. You will not only see test plots of various grasses and clovers but complete pastures under scientific management.

Thursday is visiting day at the foundation, but you will be welcome on other days to inspect growing plants of grasses and clovers, also other crops at proper seasons of the year.

If interested, but unable to follow these suggestions, consult your County Agent, he is interested in your progress. If unable to contact him write your A & M College or write and we will give you the best information we have.



ROBERT NICHOLSON SEED CO., Dallas 2, Texas